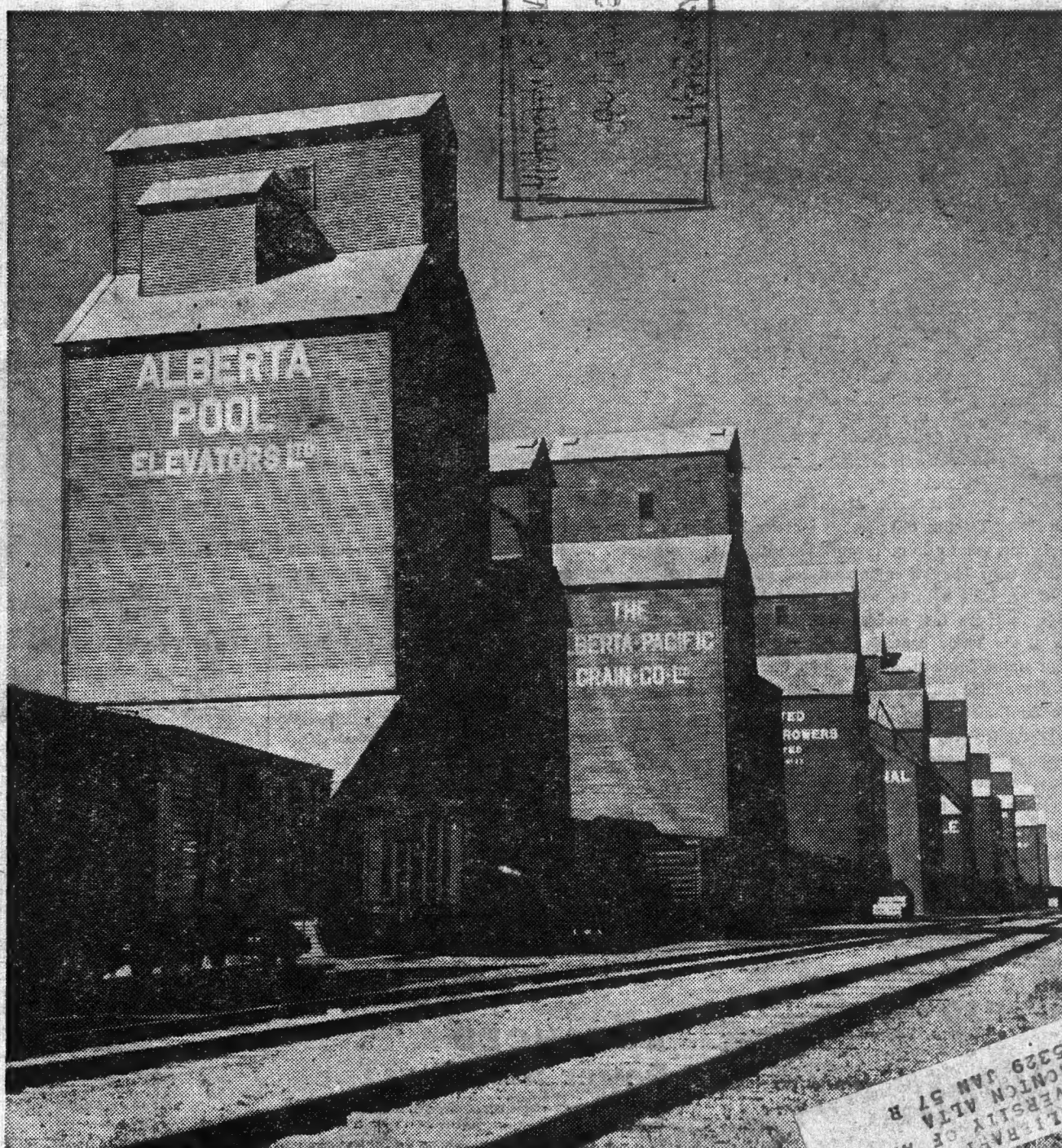


# Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LII.  
NUMBER 10

OCTOBER, 1956  
CALGARY, ALBERTA



## *Familiar Scene In Western Canada*

There are about 5,500 country elevators in Western Canada with a listed capacity, with annexes, of around 395,000,000 bushels of grain, but they cannot all be filled to full capacity. In mid-September over 250,000,000 bushels was in store in these elevators.

The Farm and Ranch Review welcomes around 7,000 new readers with this issue. These are members of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool. See announcement on page 12.

BARD  
S  
560  
F225  
v.52:  
no.10  
1956



# Earning Power

is at its peak in the Great **New** Family of

## JOHN DEERE TRACTORS for 1957



New John Deere Tractors offer greatly increased power that permits you to do more work each day at lower labor cost. They're engineered for new ease in handling, with a more widely adaptable hydraulic system that's fast and smooth. You're comfortable at the handy controls, finish a day's work without strain. Modern, all-new John Deere engines are dependable and economical as always, with simple 2-cylinder design . . . built to stay on the job year after year with minimum expense and low fuel cost . . . and to deliver stepped-up, lively, responsive power for drawbar, belt, the improved power take-off, and hydraulic operation.

You'll like these features: New Custom Power-Trol—an advanced hydraulic system tailored to

meet your exact needs with one or two remote cylinders . . . new position-responsive rockshaft that takes a new Universal 3-Point Hitch for "pick up and go" speed and convenience . . . new Load-and-Depth Control to keep you on the move in changing ground conditions. New Independent Power Take-Off that delivers full engine horsepower independent of transmission clutch and hydraulic system. New Float-Ride Seat that absorbs shocks, helps you stay comfortable.

All these—with many other advanced features—are yours when you choose a new John Deere. Six power sizes, 30 models—good-looking with handsome new color styling, clean, modern lines . . . and John Deere quality and value all the way.

### Quiz

#### for Tractor Owners

Does your present tractor lack modern labor-saving, cost-cutting features? Do frequent breakdowns run up your costs and slow your work? Does your tractor need an overhaul job? New tires? Does it lack power for fast work with big equipment? Are fuel costs per acre much too high? Does a day on the tractor completely tire you out?

If your present tractor is eating up your profits . . . stealing time from productive work . . . putting strain on your health—why not talk to your John Deere dealer? Arrange for a demonstration; drive a new John Deere Tractor yourself. Learn how John Deere's liberal credit plan can make it easier for you to own a modern tractor while it's earning higher profits for you.



**NOW ON DISPLAY** at Your John Deere Dealer's

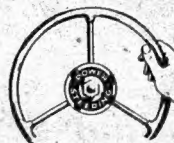
**THE 520 SERIES.** Brand-new 3-pow general-purpose tractors. Developed about 36 belt h.p. on gasoline in factory tests. Available with a variety of front-end assemblies to adapt the tractor exactly to your needs.

**THE 620 SERIES.** Heavy-duty 4-pow capacity. Developed about 48 belt h.p. on gasoline in factory tests—power aplenty to handle big-capacity plows, disk-harrows, cultivators, etc. Standard and general-purpose models.

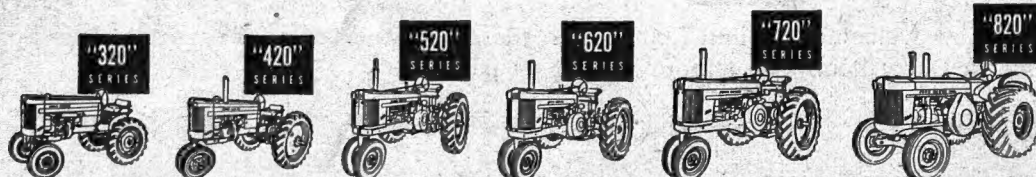
### ADVANCED Power Steering

. . . factory-engineered in John Deere

Tractors . . . takes strain off your muscles every minute you're at the wheel . . . lets you finish a day without tired arms and aching shoulders. Power Steering is available on the tractors described at the left.



**6 Power Sizes... 30 Basic Models**



#### SEND FOR FREE LITERATURE

JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY, Ltd.  
Hamilton • Montreal (Dorval) • Moncton

Send literature on these tractors:  
☐ The "520" Series ☐ The "620" Series

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Student ☐

Town \_\_\_\_\_

R.R. \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_



# RHEUMATISM

## ARTHRITIS NEURITIS SCIATICA LUMBAGO

A greater variety of mineral waters here than any other place in the world

Treated By Non-Surgical Methods At Famous Health Resort

Rheumatism and its kindred diseases attack bodily functions and organs. When you take medicines for temporary relief of pain only you are ignoring nature's warning and permitting the cause of your condition to grow worse.

Resultful Treatments Available Now

The Excelsior Institute trustworthy and scientific treating methods are designed to correct the real underlying causes of your ailments and start the removal of those poisons in your system which are causing your suffering.

Revealing Free Illustrated Book

Our New FREE Book tells how thousands have been successfully treated in recent years. Write today. It may save you years of suffering. No obligation.

EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE, Dept. F250, Excelsior, Ont., Can.



### CUT FEED COSTS 20%

WITH THE ORIGINAL "Little Britches" KRIMPER KRACKER—Stop wasteful feeding of whole grain. Low-cost "Little Britches" Krimper Kracker genuinely roller crimps any grain; makes 4 bu. do feeding work of five. Pays for itself quickly. 10 sizes. Write for free literature, samples and prices.

H.C. DAVIS SONS

FM-185,

BONNER SPRINGS, KANSAS, U.S.A.

Auction Sale—Tuesday Nov. 6th

AT

### SIM'S AUCTION MART

Combined Sales of Registered Hogs, Commercial and Registered Sheep.

Write or phone SIM'S AUCTION MART Box 453 Red Deer, Alta.

The Permanent Waterproof Finish You've Been Looking For

USE THE NEW

### POYLESTER RESIN

For Water Troughs, Floors, Granaries, Cabins, Boats, etc.

Write for your information today.

### TAYLOR PLASTICS

425 - 6th Ave. East, CALGARY, ALTA.



# CAT-TEX

scientific wonder SOLES

...AT ALL SHOE REPAIRERS



No shopping  
No mailing  
No packing

SEND FOOD MONEY ORDERS \$7.50 FOR RELATIVES AND FRIENDS IN

BRITAIN AND EUROPE

exchangeable for food they need

NO RATION POINTS REQUIRED

(Butter, Bacon, Eggs, Meats, Cheese, Honey, Tea, etc.)

Buy them at

CANADIAN NATIONAL

RAILWAYS • EXPRESS • TELEGRAPHS

# Farm and Ranch Review

Western Canada's Pioneer Agricultural Magazine

Vol. LII.

Founded in 1905 by Charles W. Peterson

P.O. Box 620, Calgary, Alberta

Leonard D. Nesbitt, Editor and Publisher

Published Monthly by Farm and Ranch Review Limited

Printed by Western Printing & Lithographing Co. Ltd.

Authorized as Second Class Mail — P. O. Dept., Ottawa.

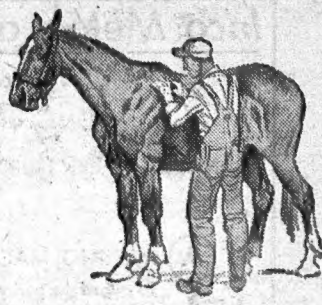
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

W. H. PEIRCE, Representative

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICES: Room 410, 86 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, Ont.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: — To bona-fide farmers residing in B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba when remittance is made direct to our office—15c for 1 year, 25c for 2 years, 50c for 5 years, to all others \$1.00 per year. DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES: Ninety cents per agate line. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING 12c per word per insertion. Minimum charge for Classified Advertising, \$2.50.

No. 10



## How to keep your horse at work

● A rubdown with Absorbine Wash right after work helps prevent galled shoulders, sore necks, stiffness across the back, shoulders and loins. Absorbine applied to a blemish or at the first sign of puffiness helps stop a more serious condition like ringbone or spavin. Does not remove hair nor blister skin. Horse can be treated on the job. Only \$2.50 for a large bottle at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Montreal 19, P. Q.

## ABSORBINE

## AIDS TO BETTER LIVESTOCK CARE

### COOPER DRI-KIL

Kills Lice and Mites

Amazing DRI-KIL, with Rotenone, kills lice, sheep ticks and poultry mites economically—safely. For year-round protection dust with DRI-KIL. Two pounds, only 85¢.

### COOPER KEROL

Farm Disinfectant

Extra effective for disinfecting farm buildings, equipment and wounds. Highly concentrated KEROL costs less because it may be diluted one gallon to 400 gallons of water. Non-caustic or irritant at recommended strengths—safe for all purposes.

### COOPER DAIRY OINTMENT

containing soothing Lanolin

Quickly heals cuts, chaps, bruises, burns and scratches. Kills bacteria on contact—prevents spread of disease and infection of cuts and wounds. Gives quick comfort when used as massage for congested udders. Safe and effective.

### COOPER

### \*PIPERAZINE ADIPATE

Cattle, Hog & Poultry Wormer

First absolutely safe herd and flock treatment that can be administered wet or dry. Feed or water your livestock, pigs and poultry WORM-FREE with Cooper Piperazine Adipate. Available in 1 oz., 8 oz., and 1 lb. packages. \*Patent Pending.

Available from your Drug or Feed Store

VIOBIN (CANADA) LIMITED

ST. THOMAS, ONT. VANCOUVER, B.C.

## TARPS—CANVAS

FITTED TRUCK COVERS  
100% PURE DOWN-FILLED PARKAS,  
Heavy Duty Zippers, Cut to Order  
FLAME-RESISTANT and WATER-  
PROOF CANVAS. CANVAS REPAIRS

CALGARY TENT &  
AWNING LTD.

614A - 17th Ave. W. Ph. 27606  
"Our Business Covers a Lot of Things"

## Contents—

Editorials	5 and 6
Winter Station for Birds by Kerry Wood	8
Notable Wheat Anniversary by Grant MacEwan	9
Camsell Indian Hospital by Arkley Lucille O'Farrell	10
The Red Man's Country by Annie L. Gaetz	11
Central Alberta Dairy Pool Announcement	12
History of Dairying in the Prairie Provinces by Mirian Green Ellis	14
Pardner of the Wind and Sun by Bert T. Smith	16
An Albertan in Florida by Ina Bruns	18
Farm Movement at the Crossroads	21
Growing Beans in Southern Alberta by Frank Steele	23
Aunt Sal	24 and 25
History of McDougall Church by Beatrice Clink	26
I Saw on the Farm	27
The Editor's Desk	28

## Press Time Notes

By the time this is being read the delegation from the Farmers' Unions of the west will have made their presentation to the federal cabinet. It is understood the request will be for advances on farm stored grain to be made by the elevator companies and guaranteed by the federal treasury. The request is to be for \$4 an acre advances up to 800 acres. The cabinet should agree.

The demand for stocker cattle is running about the same as last year with prices being about the same level. Eastern Canada has been buying the tops in stockers, while the domestic demand has been mainly for plain and medium. Looks like the

market for best quality of fat cattle will hold at a fair level for 4 or 5 months. Meat demand will run at the same level as last year. Hogs are down in numbers so prices should be up and more beef eaten. As long as prosperous times continue there'll be plenty of meat bought. U.S. drought states have been marketing heavily.

Announcement of the four Alberta farm families selected for the Master Farm Family awards was made by Hon. L. C. Halmrast, minister of agriculture, as follows: the A. D. Fraser family of Tepee Creek in the Grande Prairie district; the Wilfred McGillivray family of Coaldale; the John Rozmahel family of Viking, and the Alfred Rose family of Ricinus in the Rocky Mountain House district. Congratulations!

## Rosco

## SNOW FENCE

Will Cut Your Snow Removal Costs

Drifting snow spells trouble on your community roads—annoying traffic tie-ups and costly plowing. Guard against this problem—and save money by erecting ROSCO SNOW FENCE.

You can protect miles of road with Rosco Snow Fence for less cost than keeping a single road free of snow by plowing!



### STEEL SNOW FENCE POSTS

Rosco Steel Tee-Rail posts hold firm for years—easy to attach and remove.

MANUFACTURED BY ROSCO METAL PRODUCTS (ALBERTA) LTD.  
SALES AGENTS

## FERGUSON SUPPLY ALBERTA LTD.

CALGARY-620 - 9th AVE. WEST EDMONTON-11031 - 106th AVE.  
LETHBRIDGE-1307 - 3rd AVE. SOUTH



## Inco Metals at Work in Canada

### A MILKING MACHINE

To guard the purity of milk at milking time practically all metal parts of milking machines are made of stainless steel.

### B

#### MILK COOLER

Milk is quickly chilled to low temperatures in coolers made of easy-to-clean stainless steel.

### C

#### DAIRY TANK TRUCK

Nickel-containing stainless steel lining of tank truck helps protect milk from contamination.

### D

#### PROCESSING AND COOLING EQUIPMENT

At the dairy, stainless steel storage tanks, coolers, pasteurizing and processing equipment help keep milk pure.

### E

#### BOTTLING MACHINE

Use of stainless steel metal parts in bottling machine helps keep milk sanitary at bottling time.



To make sure the milk you drink is pure, many Canadian farmers and dairymen now use milk-handling and processing equipment made from stainless steel containing

about 8% nickel. The Inco nickel used to make stainless steel in Canada is mined, milled, smelted and refined here, and stays in Canada to help provide jobs for Canadians.

## This is how stainless steel made in Canada with INCO NICKEL helps bring you pure milk

### ...and makes jobs for Canadians

From milking time to bottling time, milk produced by the *most* modern farms and dairies seldom touches anything but nickel-containing stainless steel.

This stainless steel has a hard, corrosion-resistant surface that is easy to clean. When used in farm and dairy equipment, it helps keep milk pure.

All the stainless steel produced in Canada for this equipment is made with Inco nickel. Here's how this Inco nickel helps provide jobs for Canadians:

1. Nickel-bearing ores are mined, milled and

smelted by Inco near Sudbury, Ontario. Final refining is done at Inco's plant in Port Colborne, Ontario.

2. Inco nickel is used in Canada for the manufacture of stainless steel.

3. This stainless steel is used by Canadian manufacturers in the production of milking machines, coolers and other equipment for handling and processing milk.

These steps in the manufacture of this equipment—from the ore to the finished product—require thousands of workmen. In this way, Inco nickel stays in Canada to help provide jobs for Canadians.



Write for a free copy of the illustrated booklet, "The Romance of Nickel".

**THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED**

25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

Producer of Inco Nickel, Nickel Alloys, ORC Brand Copper, Cobalt, Tellurium, Selenium, Iron Ore and Platinum, Palladium and other Precious Metals.



## Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

### The Imbalance Of Canadian Trade

**T**HE demand for wheat for Europe, and particularly Great Britain, brought about the agricultural opening of the prairie provinces of Western Canada.

This area's main market for wheat is still Europe and principally the United Kingdom. Over the years the British take about 36% of Canada's wheat exports.

As this country has always had a favorable trade balance with the Motherland, the British have to pay cash to balance accounts. Prior to the last world war this money was obtained mainly through the export of tin and rubber from Far Eastern dependencies, tea from India and Ceylon and gold from South Africa.

At the present time the United Kingdom has not such resources available and must pay in dollars, and the British supply of that prized monetary unit is lamentably low. That is why British statesmen constantly urge Canadians to buy more British products.

In the ten years from 1946 to 1955 inclusive, Canada's favorable trade balance with Great Britain totalled \$3,366,000,000, or an average of \$336 million a year.

In the same ten years Canada's unfavorable trade balance with the United States ran up to \$5,513,000,000, or an average of \$551 million a year.

Canada would have greater assurance of continuing to sell better than one hundred million bushels of wheat a year to Great Britain, if we bought more clothing, machinery, electrical goods, steel and so on from that nation; more citrus fruits and juices, cotton and so on from nations in the £ financial empire, and less from the United States.

### Too Many Makers Of Refrigerators

**E**CONOMISTS tell us that there are too many farmers on the land in Canada, and the inefficient should sell out and move to the urban centres.

But we have yet to hear an economist suggest that there are too many manufacturing plants making refrigerators and some of them should go out of business.

The president of one of the largest plants making refrigerators told the Royal Commission on Canadian Economic Affairs that there are 22 such plants in Canada, and that one well-equipped factory could have produced all of Canada's refrigerator requirements in 1955, while working at only 50% of capacity.

Each one of the 22 plants must get some share of the market. That means the cost of the product must be maintained at too high a level. One efficient plant supplying the entire demand would probably be able to cut the cost to the ultimate buyers by at least 25% and probably 50%.

If it would be commonsense to get excess farm families off the land, would it not be good business to cut down the number of refrigerator manufacturers?

### How Science Helps Agriculture

**T**HE world has suddenly become aware of the advantage of scientific knowledge. The vast new vistas opened by the tremendous discoveries of the past fifteen years have impressed upon nations the urgent need for the training of the best brains of their youth in scientific fields. This is true of peaceful pursuits as well as in the search for weapons for the destruction of human life and property.

Science has invaded the field of agriculture and the most ancient of human occupations is undergoing a peaceful revolution comparable to that of industry in the mid-1800's. It is now obvious that the successful farmer of the future will be a highly trained specialist with a range of scientific knowledge such as is now possessed by the professions. Even now he is no longer the "Rueben comes to town" type, or, as pictured by the poet Edwin Markham, "bowed with the weight of centuries, he leans upon his hoe and gazes on the ground, the emptiness of ages in his face and on his back the burden of the world."

The burden of the world is still the responsibility of the farmer, for some 2,600,000,000 people need food every day to keep them alive. But science is making its contribution to production and the horizon of the farmer is rapidly expanding.

★

### The U. S. Parity Plan Would Not Work Here

**C**ANADIAN farmer organizations who are asking the government to provide parity prices for farm products should work out a well-thought-out plan for such a program.

There are some farm leaders who think the United States' plan, worked out over many years, would be suitable for Canada. It is doubtful, however, if any government that might be elected in Canada would follow the course taken by the U.S. government.

Big farm operators get too much of the financial benefits from the plan in operation in the United States. Too many farmers there get too little of the government largesse.

A report published by the U.S. department of agriculture a couple of years ago showed that 550,000 farmers there, who needed help the least, were getting as much as 4,500,000 farmers, many of whom badly needed financial help.

Under the set-up then in operation 2% of the farmers got 25% of the price support funds, and another 9% got 25%. Thus 89% of the farmers in that nation got 50% of the funds available for price support.

That scheme would not be tolerated in Canada.

It is the essence of inequity. Not only is it unfair to the great majority of farmers, but also to the taxpayers of the nation, who provide the funds.

### Parliament Should Hold The Purse Strings

**I**T will be some months to come before the Royal Commission on Broadcasting in Canada, which has been holding extensive hearings across the nation, completes its report. It has a mountainous mass of material to go through and must reach decisions on problems of major importance. The recommendations it makes will influence governmental policy for many years to come.

It should be clearly understood that the commission's terms of reference are limited. Parliament will continue to control the operations of radio and television and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will continue to be the central feature in Canada's broadcasting policy. Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, prime minister of Canada, made these points clear before the commission was appointed.

However, the commission has quite a number of avenues of investigation open to it and one of them appears to be deserving of comment, namely the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's financial needs and how the money should be provided and administered. The Canadian people must bear this burden and heavy governmental taxation and the increasing cost of living, farm operation and doing business is bearing down heavily on the population of this nation.

The estimates presented by the CBC work out to an expenditure of about \$94,500,000 a year. If the corporation's plans are adopted this will likely increase to \$100,000,000 a year in the not too distant future. Even in this period of inflated money that is a very large sum to be expended year after year.

The CBC memorandum suggests that the government should make a fixed arrangement for providing revenues over a period of years. It does not want the Corporation's estimates to come before the house of commons each year. It says that would have to take responsibility for how the money is to be spent and that would, in the opinion of the CBC officials, involve the corporation in politics.

But the CBC is a government body and cannot help being involved in politics. Not a session of parliament is held without extensive debate over the Corporation's affairs. The substantial amounts of money required to operate the Corporation each year must come out of the pockets of Canadian people and surely the house of commons should have some say as to how the money should be spent!

It has been an historic right of free parliaments for centuries past to carefully examine and direct governmental expenditures. King Charles I of England tried to take away that right with the result that he lost his head. Secrecy in spending government funds leads to extravagance and waste. Once a bureaucracy becomes firmly intrenched, with ample funds at its disposal and no necessity for accounting to parliament how money should be spent, all ideas of thrift and economical administration go out the window.



## Early Rising On The Farm

FROM time immemorial farmers have been early risers, particularly in the busy spring, summer and autumn season. We do not know what were the habits of prehistoric farmers. But scientists maintain that farming was first carried on in Mesopotamia, now known as Iraq and Iran, between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Extensive irrigation works have been unearthed there. And irrigation farmers always have had to put in long days.

A survey taken recently among farmers in the state of Iowa revealed that 97% rose before 6 a.m., and of that number 29% were out of bed before 5 a.m. In the busy seeding, growing and harvesting seasons the sun measures the hours the man on the farm labors.

Not many town or city folks see the glory of a summer dawn, but then is when there is activity in the farm homes. While the city man has eaten fruit or fruit juice, a slice of toast or so and drunk his coffee around 8 a.m., the farmer is out in the fields, having partaken of a hearty breakfast of ham (or bacon) and eggs, fruit and possibly fried potatoes. He has physical work to do.

The Iowa survey showed that most farmers (87% of them) were in bed by 10 p.m. That provides 7 or 8 hours of sound slumber after a long day's work.

One farmer suggested to the originator of the survey on early rising: "You should have asked women this question, too. Most of them get up earlier than men do. My wife does. She starts the breakfast and then calls me."

★

## Well Fed Canadians

"ALL fares the land to hastening ills a prey, when wealth accumulates and men decay." So wrote Oliver Goldsmith in his poem *The Deserted Village*.

Wealth is accumulating in Canada, but there are no signs of physical decay among the people of this country, for they are eating more expensive food than ever before. The per capita expenditure on food has risen from \$159 in 1930 to \$227, an increase of \$68. That increase is in what the economists call a "constant (1949) dollar", making allowance for monetary inflation.

Bread and potatoes are the main items in the diets of nations where the people are relatively poor. Canadians have decreased consumption of both and are now heavy meat eaters. Last year the per capita consumption of meat in this country was 151½ pounds. In addition the poultry meat consumption on a per capita basis was 30 pounds, bringing the grand total to 181½ pounds. Meats provide a high protein diet, and a trimmer waist-line.

Beef consumption in 1955 averaged 72 pounds for every man, woman and child in Canada; pork consumption, 58 pounds; veal, 8.8 pounds, and mutton and lamb, 2.8 pounds. Canned and other forms of meat made up the balance.

There has been a respectable in-

crease in the consumption of milk and cheese and also eggs. But the most spectacular increase in Canadian menus is in citrus fruits and fruit juices, the imported value of which has risen from \$9 million pre-war to \$30 million in 1955 for the fruit alone. In addition the value of citrus juices, etc., imported last year totalled \$13½ million.

Popular intake of native fruits and vegetables has also increased at a rapid rate in the past five years. The perfecting of methods of freezing same having made a contribution to larger marketings.

All in all the Canadian people are among the best fed in the entire world, and the percentage of income spent on food in this country is among the lowest in the world. The industrial worker can now buy more food with one hour of labor than ever before in all history.

In Canada since 1949 the cost of food has risen 12½% since 1949, while the cost of living has gone up 18%. But that 12½% increase in food costs has not gone to the producer. It was absorbed entirely in the processing and distribution of food. The prices of farm products at the farm are at much the same level, taken as a whole, as they were in 1949.

As the Canadian Federation of Agriculture points out this situation does not mean that the farmer is holding his own in the economic field for stationary prices in an inflationary period are really falling prices.

★

The number of passenger cars in Canada is 3,943,382, according to the Automobile Chamber of Commerce. That means there is a car for every 5.3 Canadians.

\* \* \*

A nation's most valuable resource is the soil. Gold is more spectacular; nickle, copper, lead, zinc and iron have made fortunes for individuals. Oil has speeded up transportation and kept the wheels of industry moving. Forestry has provided homes, fuel and other needs. But it is the soil which produces the sources of all life and the lasting and essential wealth of a nation.

\* \* \*

Eleven years ago Germany was in ruins, the agricultural eastern portion wrested away by Russia, hundreds of manufacturing plants dismantled, and money valueless. Today Western Germany is the second wealthiest nation in the free world (the United States is the richest) having surpassed Great Britain. German factories are running at top speed, her exports expanding and her people prosperous. The German recovery is one of the most amazing events in the history of the world.

\* \* \*

Present-day farming requires many skills and the ability on the part of the farm operator to use effectively the findings of science. So the Canadian Federation of Agriculture suggests that young farmers should receive at least two years vocational training in agriculture and as much secondary and university education as they wish to take. Successful farmers today must be highly trained, keen-minded businessmen. The era of the "rube" farmer is a thing of the distant past.

## Where Freedom Brings Production

MANY years ago we heard and read reports of what was going on in Soviet Russia. Most of these belittled the progress being made there in industrializing the nation. No advancement could be made under autocratic and cruel control, we were told. Furthermore, it was intimated that it would take several generations to make Russian people mechanical-minded. We laughed with the rest when Walter Winchell, radio commentator, remarked that the Russians couldn't even copy a Chevrolet car.

Our scientists maintained that an atmosphere of freedom was necessary to permit scientific progress, and Russia's treatment of her scientists would hamper progress and leave that nation far behind the nations of the free world.

But Russia has mastered the technique of industrialism to a surprising degree. While the production of consumer goods there is low, and the population haven't the necessities of life, so common to the western world, the production of armaments is in immense quantity and high quality.

The scientists in Russia, perhaps assisted by traitors from other nations, have been able to produce atomic bombs in great variety and of immense power. They do not seem to have been upset or hampered by autocratic domination.

The passing years, however, have demonstrated beyond question that Russia has an Achilles heel\*. Agriculture there has not kept pace in production with the increased population. Communism certainly does not sit well with the Russian farmers. A recent immigrant from the Ukraine to Canada said: "On a collective farm you own nothing, not even your own soul."

In Western Canada there are about 235,000 grain farmers. This year they will produce close to 480 million bushels of wheat. In Russia there are 25,000,000 farmers and total wheat production is somewhat over a billion bushels.

Our farmers, in possession of their own land, will cheerfully work long hours to produce to the limit. They will face misfortunes and tribulations courageously and carry on in the midst of adversity. They would not do so for any government. But they own their land.

For untold centuries farmers have taken pride in land ownership. To the lover of the earth his farm is his little kingdom, a piece of the earth he can call his very own. Workers put in hours in offices and factories for regular stipends never can get the feel of ownership, such as is in the breast of the farmer.

Maybe over the years ahead Russia's communist party can break down in the minds of their workers on collective farms the desire for land ownership which has been deeply planted there. But we think not.

\* Fable relates that Achilles' mother dipped him in a stream, while a baby, which gave his body protection against the weapons of enemies. But she had to hold him by the heel to prevent his drowning, and that part of his body became vulnerable. He was killed by being shot in the heel by an arrow.



## Health and Happiness

Sewing and reading should be done in a clear light, neither too bright nor too dim. Efficient lighting will help to prevent eye strain.

The lunch box should contain one-third of the day's nourishment. Milk, fruit or vegetables, bread and a protein food should form the basic selection.

Cheese is one of our most economical foods as well as being a valuable and versatile addition to the diet. As a good source of calcium it is necessary to old and young.

A little extra attention to the care of the feet will pay dividends. Careful bathing, correctly fitted shoes and foot exercises will make standing and walking less fatiguing.

Very small children do not appreciate expensive and complicated toys. Usually, they are much happier with such simple playthings as an old saucepan and some sand, or small boxes and blocks.

Children are sensitive to any feeling of discord in the home. When adults must hold arguments, it is as well to do this when the small child is not present. Continued disharmony in the home may cause the youngster to develop a feeling of insecurity.

The child's first teeth are often afflicted with dental cavities as early as the age of three, therefore it is wise to have the youngster's first visit to the dentist arranged for that year. Although these first teeth are temporary, they have a decided effect upon the permanent set.

One of the chief safeguards against tuberculosis is to have regular chest X-ray examinations. Since this method can discover symptoms of the disease in the earliest and most curable stages, it is usually possible to give prompt treatment with successful results.

Cleaning fabrics at home is easy and economical but there is danger if the chemical is used in a room that is not properly ventilated. Carbon tetrachloride is exceedingly dangerous. The best method of using home cleaners is to do the job on a verandah or outside.

Diseases of heart and arteries are still the leading cause of death in Canada. Medical research is still seeking an infallible cure, but at present the patient's chief hope of living as normally as possible is to co-operate with his doctor and to have regular medical care.

The sufferer from a series of winter colds would do well to take a survey of his diet. If he skips breakfast and makes lunch a mere snack, he may have the cause of his cold problem. Breakfast and lunch should each constitute a third of the day's nourishment.

When the day of retirement arrives, the wise person will have hobbies or a substitute occupation ready to take the place of the old job. Sudden idleness after a busy active career may prove dangerous mentally and physically for the older person.

When it is necessary for a young child to enter hospital, he should be given confidence but not deceived, if he is to stay there for a time. It is not a good idea to let him think the whole thing is just a picnic, since this may lead to a feeling of deception if he has any pain.



### ELEVENTH SERIES CANADA SAVINGS BONDS INTEREST SCALE

First two coupons pay.....	3 1/4 %
Next two coupons pay.....	3 1/2 %
Next two coupons pay.....	3 3/4 %
Last seven coupons pay.....	4 %
Total interest return for each \$100 investment if held to maturity.....	\$47.38

#### DENOMINATIONS

Coupon Form  
\$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000, \$5000  
Fully Registered  
(Interest paid by cheque)  
\$500, \$1000, \$5000  
Limit to registration in any one name—  
\$5000  
Immediately cashable for full face value plus earned interest at any time.

**THE LONGER YOU  
HOLD THEM...THE  
BETTER THEY GET**

**PUT IN \$500<sup>00</sup>  
GET BACK \$736<sup>88</sup>**

**... that's big news in saving!**

The Eleventh Series of Canada Savings Bonds offers a "stepped up" scale of interest payments which begins at 3 1/4 % and increases in steps until it reaches 4%. This means that one of the new \$500 Canada Savings Bonds earns \$236.88 in interest during its 12 1/2 years of life. So, if you hold it until maturity you get back \$736.88 for each \$500 you invest.

As always, Canada Savings Bonds can be cashed for full face value plus earned interest at any time. Every dollar of your investment is always available.

Study the new "stepped up" scale of interest payments in the table on the left. Then make plans now to sign up for your new Canada Savings Bonds. There never was an easier or safer way of putting by a good nest-egg for the future.

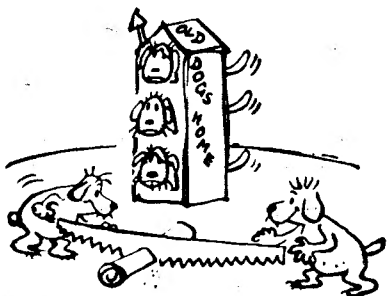
**BUY**

**CANADA  
SAVINGS  
BONDS**

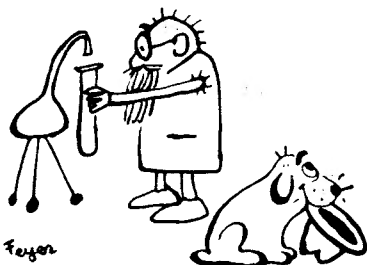
For cash or by instalments through your investment dealer, bank, trust or loan company, or on the Payroll Savings Plan where you work.



# It takes money to make good gasoline



Gasoline quality has risen tremendously in the past few years. Two gallons of today's gasoline do the work of three in the '20s.



Finding new techniques to make these improved gasolines, and new equipment to put these techniques to work, has cost a lot of money.



Imperial, with by far Canada's most extensive oil research facilities, has spent 20 million dollars over the past ten years on research alone.



Imperial spent 65 million in the same period directly on new equipment to improve gasoline quality.

It's costing more and more money to make the gasolines required by today's more powerful cars.



**IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED**



## Winter Station For Birds

By KERRY WOOD

THE pleasant hobby of feeding the winter birds starts during the golden month of October. That's when the colorful leaves of the Manitou's Cloak fall from the trees and we see again the hardy birds that spend the cold weather in our clime. Friendly chickadees, both the brown-headed Huronians and the common black-caps. Quanking nuthatches that run head first down the trunks of trees while seeking the eggs of plant lice. Brown creepers go after the same food, but the creepers travel in a spiral movement up the tree trunks and thus pick up the eggs that nuthatches miss.

The woodpecker tribe is represented in the west by the salt-and-pepper colored Downy and Hairy varieties, the rarer Arctic three-toed, and the beautiful 17-inch Pileated with its distinctive scarlet topnotch. Bluejays and Canada jays or whiskey jacks become noisy again, and hungry. Slate-colored juncos flit through the underbrush, most of them migrating south but a few hardy specimens always willing to take a chance on spending the winter with us. Flocks of Bohemian waxwings utter their wheezy notes as they feast on red berries of the mountain ash, while the winged seeds of Manitoba maples are visited by those brilliant yellow, black, and white Evening Grosbeaks. Spruce cones attract two varieties of the parrot-like Crossbills. And to the open fields near our homes come flights of redpolls and snow buntings, each of these birds devouring 500 to 700 weedseeds every winter's day!

But let's get on with the happy chore of establishing a feeding station. Suet is the most acceptable food we can give the birds, and it may be tied to a tree trunk or suspended in a fatty bundle from a branch. Magpies will soon pilfer it if the suet is within their reach, hence I favor the hanging board-feeder which these scavengers cannot rob. Such a feeder may be made from a scrap of lumber measuring four by twelve inches. A dozen 2½-inch nails are pounded through so that the points extend on one side. Suet is then impaled on the nail pints which anchor it securely, while a scrap of string holds the fatty lump in place. I like to put a roof on suet-boards to shed rain and snow, but this refinement is not really necessary. Another fancy touch is painting the boards in bright colors, whereupon they become handsome decorations on the garden trees.

However, the chief purpose of such a board is to present suet to chickadees, nuthatches, woodpeckers, and jays. A hanging board can't be raided by either magpies or crows. Squirrels love to carry off food, but the swinging board prevents them getting more than a fair share. In squirrel country, it pays to use a length of wire instead of string to hang the feeder from a branch. Otherwise, the animals' sharp teeth severs the string and drops the feeder to the ground, where it will soon be robbed clean.

Another good feeder is made by boring large auger holes in a length of log, plugging the holes full of suet, then suspending the food-log in a horizontal position between two trees.

Or you may use the bark-feeder, utilizing the deeply indented bark of an old balm tree. Chunks of bark are nailed to a board, melted fat is poured over the bark crevices, then the feeder is hung on a tree.

Whatever feeding method you choose, you'll find that suet and fats attract scores of useful birds around the home premises.

Yet there are other foods we may give them. For example, almost all table scraps will interest birds, with the general favorite being stale or toasted bread and crumbs. Scraps of this sort can be served on a shelf board put up outside the kitchen window, or placed on a platform-feeder—a flat board supported by a pedestal pole that keeps the feeding area well out of reach of dogs and cats. Another type of feeder is the pivot-vane built around a central pivot rod, with wind vanes at the sides to keep the feeder opening always faced away from the chilling winds of winter.

Birds need shelter as well as food. Natural tree shelter is, of course, the very best, but some operators create artificial shelter belts by erecting windbreaks made of plywood and putting the food on the downwind side. Coarse sand and fine gravel will attract winter birds almost as much as food, because many species require grits that are hard to find in snowy weather. For example, grouse and pheasants soon become regular visitors to a gravel box.

A great favorite at our feeding station is bird pudding. This is made by mixing the basic ingredients of bread crumbs, crushed peanuts, and cracked have on hand such as sunflower seeds, millet spray, flax, and chopped raisins and currants. Melted fat is used as the binder, the completed pudding set outside to cool and harden, then it is served on either the kitchen window shelf or the platform feeder. Most small birds are particularly fond of the pudding mixture, while red and flying squirrels, white-footed mice and even shy shrews will do their best to get a taste of the treat.

Once established, a feeding station provides abundant returns in pleasure. Birds and animals become quite tame once they realize that the feeder is their domain, and that they are fully protected while there. You will enjoy the comical antics of jays, the serious concentration of hungry woodpeckers, the brisk cheerfulness of chickadees, the bossiness of nuthatches, and the saucy impudence of squirrels. Children and adults alike find such a station a place of absorbing interest. This can be yours for the small outlay of a few cents for suet and a few minutes' work to set up the feeders. Why don't you try it?

### REMEMBER TO FLINCH

An optician instructed a new employee in the technique of reaching a fair and honest price.

He said: "After you have fitted glasses to a customer and he asks the price, you say, 'the charge is \$10.00.' Then you pause and watch for the flinch. If the customer does not flinch you say that is for the frame, and the lenses will be another \$10.00. Then you pause again and if the customer does not flinch you say, 'each'."



## Notable Wheat Anniversary

By GRANT MacEWAN

THIS is an anniversary salute to wheat, the stuff which, more than anything else, brought world fame to Western Canada, built its towns and cities, paid for its railroads and transformed its face. With a year-end carry-over of some five hundred million bushels and another harvest, it is an appropriate time to glance back at October, 1876, exactly eighty years ago this month, when an order for 5,000 bushels of western wheat couldn't be filled. The West didn't have that much.

On that October 21st, eighty years ago, the few Winnipeggers who had nothing else to do, watched a stern-wheeler riverboat splash away from a shaky dock at the foot of Lombard Street, and upstream with a cargo of 857 bushels and ten pounds of wheat—the first western grain to be shipped out in return for legal money. It wasn't an imposing shipment and probably nobody had such gifts of prophecy as to sense what it meant in terms of the country's future—a tiny trickle of bread wheat which very quickly was to become a torrent—a seventeen thousand million bushel torrent over the 80 years.

About the only western exports of any account up to that time were furs. Furs seemed to be the logical crop. There was no point in growing more wheat than the small population at Red River and back at the fur posts could eat. Furthermore, wheat had been tricky to grow—temperamental as an Assiniboine Medicine Man. The first Selkirk settlers who carried a bushel and a half of precious seed wheat and planted it beside the Red River where Winnipeg stands today were saddened by its failure. Frost and grasshoppers and mice and floods took successive crops and some people concluded that wheat production would never succeed on the soil of this cold buffalo pasture. But to reward the more persistent settlers, varying degrees of success did follow and in most years the folk on Red River farms were able to furnish enough wheat to meet all local needs for bread.

### The Advent of Red Fife

Not so in 1874 and '75, however. Grasshoppers ruined the Manitoba crop, leaving neither grain for bread nor wheat for seed. Faced with the necessity of importing seed for the plantings of 1876, Manitoba settlers travelled far into United States territory and returned in the spring with a new kind of wheat—Red Fife they called it. Strangely enough it was a wheat of Canadian origin, having had its beginning in the garden of Scottish settler David Fife at Peterborough, Ontario. Stranger still, the new wheat seemed to love the Manitoba soil; in its very first year, it produced beyond all expectations and this was the wheat that entered into that initial outward shipment, in the fall of that year.

It created quite a stir in the little Winnipeg community when it was learned that "a man has just arrived from Toronto to buy wheat." There had been a poor crop in Ontario that year and the Toronto seed firm of Steele Brothers sought to secure seed in other parts. Manitoba was suggested because, it was reasoned, wheat grown under the adverse conditions of the chilly West should be hardy and vigorous.

It was late in the season before the officers of the Toronto seed company made their bold decision and R. C. Steele, later president of the firm of Steele, Briggs Company, delegated himself to take the long and difficult journey to Winnipeg, far beyond the

railroads of that day. His route was by way of St. Paul in Minnesota and the end of railroad steel at Fisher's Landing, also in Minnesota. The transportation ticket in Steele's pocket provided for riverboat travel on the last lap of the journey into Winnipeg. But that riverboat trip would take three days and Steele was in a hurry; he hired a team and wagon and drove to Winnipeg, beating the boat by more than a day. The final 150 miles he made in 30 hours plus the time needed to change horses.

### Farm Price, 80c a Bushel

At Winnipeg, Steele enlisted the help of David Young of the firm of "Higgins and Young, dealers in boots and shoes, crockery and glassware." Young was glad to act as Steele's agent and to earn a buying commission of five cents a bushel in good Toronto money. From October 13 until October 21, the Manitoba Daily Free Press carried the Higgins and Young announcement: "Cash for choice wheat to export to Ontario... 80 cents per bushel."

Quickly the news spread from one riverbank farm to another: "real cash money for wheat." It was the best topic for conversation since Louis Riel was in command of the settlement, six years before. Farmers looked over their stocks of grain and estimated how much they could spare. Wives held cotton bags while husbands shovelled wheat and wagons and carts conveyed the grain to McMillan's Mill on the west bank of the Red River. But nobody had much to sell and it became quite clear that in all the country stretching from Red River to the Rocky Mountains, Steele had no chance of securing the full 5,000 bushels he wanted and for which he was prepared to pay. The biggest single wheat transaction was 204 bushels from G. R. Miller of Kildonan and the next biggest were 154 bushels from H. Soar of St. John and 102 bushels from R. Black of Springfield.

### The Route to Toronto

By October 21st it was quite evident that Steele had all the wheat which was available in the West—857 bushels and ten pounds—and he proceeded to place it in 412 new sacks brought from the East for the purpose, five cents a bushel for buying commission, 26 cents each for cotton sacks and 35 cents a bushel for freight. The bagged wheat was piled on the deck of Jim Hill's river boat, The Selkirk, and after a bold toot from the boat's whistle on that frosty Saturday morning, wheat grown on western soil started on its first long journey.

It was a good thing that Steele had hurried in his travelling and buying operations because a few days after the departure of the Selkirk and its little shipment of wheat, the Red River froze over and navigation ended for the season. But by this time the wheat was at Fisher's Landing, from which point it could go to Duluth by rail and ultimately to Toronto.

The seed company was disappointed in the amount of wheat but delighted with the quality. 'Tis said the grain created a mild sensation and people in the trade in Toronto were quick to enquire if Manitoba and the West were likely to produce more of the same kind. Folk who thought scornfully about the "Land of Ice and Snow" were inclined at once to more charitable speculation; there was new interest in building the much-debated Transcontinental Railway. That wheat in the 412 bags was the best publicity the new West had received and more eastern people began to

(Continued on page 10)

## STOP COLD WINTER DRAFTS

Have a Warm-Sunlit Home!  
**MAKE LOW COST STORM DOORS AND WINDOWS!**  
Save <sup>UP TO</sup> **40% ON FUEL**  
**15 MILLION SATISFIED USERS**  
Have relied on this TRADE MARK For Winter Protection **YOU CAN TOO!**



**HOLD IN HEAT  
KEEP OUT COLD**

Just Cut and Tack On



Porch Enclosures



Poultry, Hog House and Barn Windows  
**FLEXIBLE, SHATTERPROOF  
MADE BETTER, LAST LONGER**

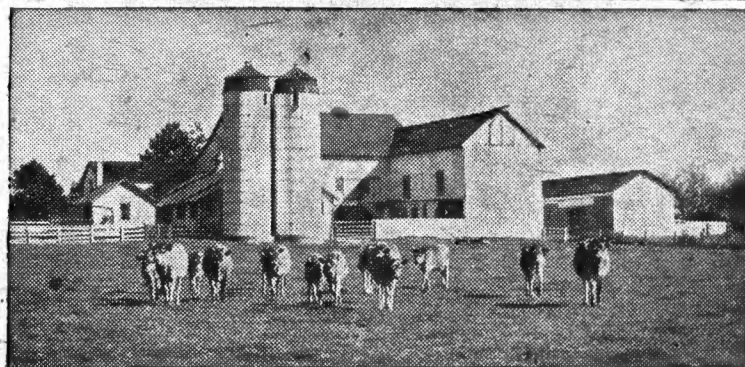
**Warp's**  
TOP QUALITY

## WINDOW MATERIALS

The name "Warp's" branded along the edge of a Window Material is your Guarantee of long wear, and Years of satisfaction. Warp Brothers are pioneers in the Window Material Field—constantly experimenting and testing to give you the Best that money can buy. That's why it will pay you to look for and insist on a window material branded "Warp's" along the edge.



SOLD BY YOUR LOCAL HDWE. OR LBR. DEALER



*Your Farm...*

**SEE YOUR  
LOCAL SUN LIFE  
AGENT NOW!**

...provides security for you and your family. But with your death, the guiding hand will have been removed. Are you sure that the necessary resources will be available to clear the mortgage, and to guarantee that your equipment, livestock and home will pass on to your heirs? A Sun Life policy, tailored to your needs and at reasonable cost, will safeguard your farm and your family's future.

## SUN LIFE OF CANADA

Branches Throughout Canada

Head Office: Montreal



# CHEAP WATER

## UNIVERSAL

Jet System for deep or shallow wells



If you want abundant cheap water, it'll pay to install a new UNIVERSAL high quality jet water system. You'll save on initial cost. Universal package systems are low in cost and inexpensive to install. You'll save on repairs. Universal jets are rugged built for years of dependable service. There's only one moving part and it's above ground. You'll save on power. Universal jets provide more water per horsepower than other pumps their size and operate only when they are pumping water. Wide choice of models for shallow or deep wells to meet your exact needs.

**FREE!**

SEND FOR INFORMATIVE BOOKLET

JACUZZI UNIVERSAL (Canada) Ltd.

Rexdale Blvd. at Martin Grove Rd. Toronto, Ontario

Please send free bulletin and name of nearest Universal dealer. Depth of my well is \_\_\_\_\_ feet.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## Camsell Indian Hospital

By ARKLEY LUCILLE O'FARRELL

If you want the thrill of a lifetime, drive through that lovely valley south of Edmonton at sunrise after a rainy night.

This was my experience recently. The rain-washed valley in the morning sun is a memorable sight of green prairie, shimmering trees, and the blue, blue sky above. Then Edmonton, sprawling along the banks of the Saskatchewan, like an Alberta Venice.

Here things are happening that have nothing to do with oil, or being "the gateway to the North" and the cross-roads to the world. Things that have to do with just people.

For Edmonton is as people conscious as it is oil conscious, and so it wasn't surprising that the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Women's Press Club had arranged a visit to the Charles Camsell Indian Hospital as a feature of the CWPC convention being held in that city.

Here we found a wonderful display of handicrafts. The carving in wood and stone was done by the Eskimo patients; the beadwork, leather tooling and painting by the Indians.

Camsell is mainly for TB patients, but it also takes in others. The handicrafts are the occupational therapy provided by the hospital and are a source of spending money for the patients as well as a means of healing.

I was particularly interested in the

beadwork as I've always wanted to learn to do it. The beaded belts on display were magnificent. Purses, little lapel pins, moccasins and fringed buckskin coats were all beautifully done.

I was surprised that the Indian patients did so much painting. A display of painted trays was especially attractive and I learned that some of the designs of their work were original.

### Pat Yellow Bird, Artist

The tooled leather coin purse that appealed to me was made by Pat Yellow Bird. "You'd just wonder how he could ever do it," the instructor told me. For Pat is sadly crippled with arthritis. But often as I examined the different articles, the instructor would say, "Pat designed that." Or "Pat painted that." I began to want to meet this person who refused to let arthritis beat him.

When I bought the coin purse — as a present for myself, a kind of talisman to ward off discouragement over my own arthritis — I expressed my wish to meet Pat.

"Well now, perhaps that could be arranged," said Mrs. Adams, the instructor. So I was taken down to the ward to meet Pat Yellow Bird. Stretched out on his white hospital bed, he smiled up at me as he explained that he had been at Camsell for six years. Yes, he was getting better, he said.

I noticed his crippled hands, and wondered that he could do the careful lacing required for putting that purse together. Then I found the answer in his bright, shining eyes, full of hope and courage and with a glint of youthful merriment in them, for Pat is a very young man.

But six years is a very long time!

I met the other boys in the ward. One was in a wheel chair. He was recovering from polio. Another, in bandages, had been in a car accident. All kinds of things had happened to these boys. But Camsell was putting them all on the road to health.

The TB patients are in a separate wing of the hospital. Mrs. Adams described the care taken to keep the whole hospital "disinfected" and "sterilized" so that it was safe from TB germs.

There are about 400 patients at Camsell, a Federal hospital. Mrs. Adams instructs 182 of them. She took me to the supply room and showed me the work done by the patients. The articles can be bought at any time. You can even order them by mail, which I was especially glad to hear as I couldn't carry home in my luggage nearly all I wanted to buy.

### Eskimo Patients

I was delighted to be shown other parts of the hospital. The wards where bright-eyed Eskimo children in hospital garb were playing at their own kind of games; the treatment room with all its gadgets, and its pool for therapy; the staff quarters, and especially the Catholic and Anglican chapels. I mentioned how nice it was to have these right in the building. Mrs. Adams said they were used a very great deal. "Religion means so much to these people," she commented.

Each of these press club members was given a copy of The Camsell Arrow for March and April, 1956. This is a publication that comes out regularly, and besides it, there is the Annual that can be had for one dollar.

These publications tell the story of Camsell and the work being done there. Some of the articles are by the

staff or the patients. Both publications are available to the public, and can also be ordered by mail.

I was happy to learn that Camsell is to be enlarged. The need for more space is urgent. An hour spent there will convince anyone of this and of the excellent work being done by the staff. An informative bulletin called "An Indian Hospital" is put out by the Indian and Northern Health Services, Department of National Health and Welfare, (Ottawa). It describes the care given a patient and the help to rehabilitate him when he is recovered. Everyone should read this bulletin for most of us know far too little about this great work.

No doubt there are other hospitals like Camsell in other parts of Canada that are doing similar great work — about which most of us know nothing at all! But I was especially glad that Camsell is located in Edmonton, that beauty-ridden city with a kind heart. That magic city that seems to have sprung from the good soil of Alberta almost overnight. It is most fitting that Camsell should be situated at "The Gateway of the North."

(Continued from page 9)

think seriously about the "ten dollar homesteads" available out that way.

Winnipeg's only tangible reminder of that historic shipment of wheat is a bronze plaque hanging in the hallway of the Legislative Buildings, close to the entrance of the office of the Minister of Agriculture. When the Canadian Seed Growers' Association met in annual convention at Winnipeg in June, 1932, the loading of the first wheat was re-enacted and a suitable bronze plate fixed upon a huge boulder at the river-bank site of the old McMillan Mill was unveiled with appropriate ceremony. But on two occasions, the metal plate was destroyed by river-bank frequenters with more of mischief than sentiment. Wisely, the third plaque was placed where it could not be attacked by vandals. And the great stone to which the original metal plaque was secured is now buried beneath the new dike built to keep Old Man River in his place.

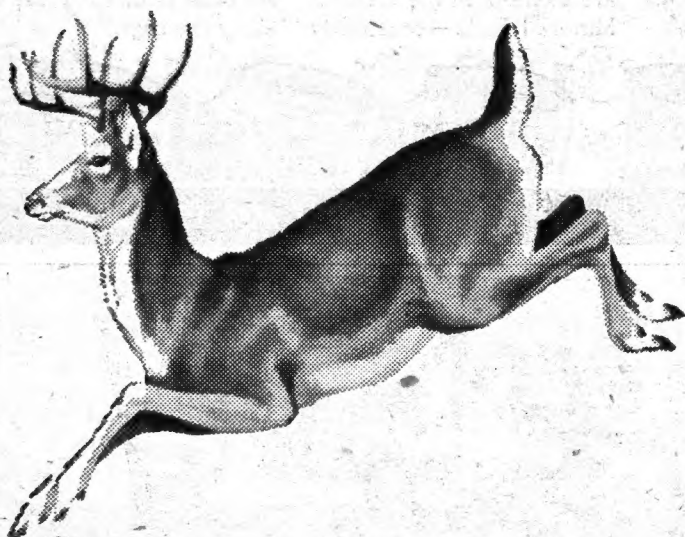
### Increasing Production

After the humble beginning of 1876, western wheat sprang into commercial prominence more dramatically than anyone could have anticipated. Homesteaders flocked to the West and production began to pyramid. Twenty-five years after 1876, the West produced 63 million bushels of wheat; another 25 years and the production was 380 millions and still another 25 years would bring us to the recent year of 1951 with its production of over half a billion bushels of wheat, to say nothing of coarse grains and other crops.

They were 80 years of ups and downs, triumphs and failures for the wheat growers. Nobody would deny that. Perhaps it's another chapter — the years of drought and rust and ruinous prices — but it all tends to make the story of wheat in these mid-western provinces one of the best that can be told. And today, though the problem of surplus confronts growers and marketing institutions, the world need for bread is undiminished and western soil has demonstrated once again its capacity to produce abundantly. Wheat has some new partners in western industry. That's good; but the importance of wheat is not lessened on that account.

It is to be hoped that if there is not a half holiday on October 21st, at least the boys and girls in schools across this land will be reminded on that date or thereabout of the great story of western wheat.

Between this...



...and this —



you need this!



In moments of decision, accurate, well timed shooting must be backed up by dependable ammunition. Shoot "Dominion" Centre Fire Cartridges for assured accuracy, and great shocking power. There's a right combination of bullet weight and type for every kind of game... with "Kling-Kor" bullets, the notched jacket and core lock together for controlled mushrooming, maximum killing power. You can depend on "Dominion".

"Always Dependable"

**C-I-L**

**AMMUNITION**



## The Red Man's Country

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

NOT so many years ago, the Red Man's country extended from the Great Lakes west to the Rocky Mountains, and from the United States border on the south to the far reaches of the north. The Indians held undisputed possession, administering their own form of government and their own councils. The country was divided up and each tribe was allotted a certain portion for hunting purposes.

When the Hudson's Bay Company established posts in the West, it was quite happy to have the West remain the Red Man's country. No doubt Sir Geo. Simpson, head of the Company, had this in mind when he reported the Canadian North-West as a country frozen over nine months of the year, a country where no one could live except Indians and wild animals, altogether unsuited to agriculture. For the first few years the company denied themselves the luxury of a garden at the posts, for fear results might discredit Simpson's report.

The early explorers and distinguished visitors to the country, the Marquis of Lorne in 1881 and Lord Landsdowne in 1885, paved their way into the Red Man's country with gifts of appeasement. When the North West Mounted Police were preparing to come into Indian territory in 1874, Rev. John McDougall was appointed by the Government to visit the Indian tribes and prepare them for the coming of the Police. He took with him peace-offering gifts, to the value of \$2,500, the amount donated by the Hudson's Bay Co. and the government.

When the early missionaries came West, they brought no material gifts; but they brought the greater gift of the Gospel. In 1838 Fathers Blanchet and Demers travelled from the Great Lakes to what is now the Edmonton district, thence to the far north, seeking out suitable sites for future missionary endeavour. On their way north, they planted a huge wooden cross where the Alberta Parliament buildings now stand. In 1840, Rev. Jas. Evans and Rev. Rundle started their missionary work at Nelson House and from there journeyed West, teaching and preaching until they reached what is now Alberta, where they remained to carry on missionary work.

### Smallpox Scourge

Everywhere the missionaries were welcomed by the Indians, except in Blackfoot territory. The Blackfoot Confederacy held all the territory from the Red Deer river on the north to the United States border on the south, east to the Cypress Hills and west to the foothills of the Rockies. During the terrible scourge of smallpox in the winter of 1869-70, many Indian tribes were laid low, the Blackfoot tribe being particularly hard hit. The McDougalls, father and son, and Father Lacombe worked unceasingly, to try to relieve the suffering, tending the sick, comforting the bereaved and burying the dead with their improvised wooden shovels.

The Blackfoot Indians found that the wiles of the witch doctor or the chanting of the Medicine Man were not enough to cope with the dread disease, and in desperation Chief Crowfoot hastened north and sought the aid of Father Lacombe. From that time on he was a frequent visitor in Blackfoot territory, and after the signing of the treaty, missionaries were allowed to take up residence on the reserve.

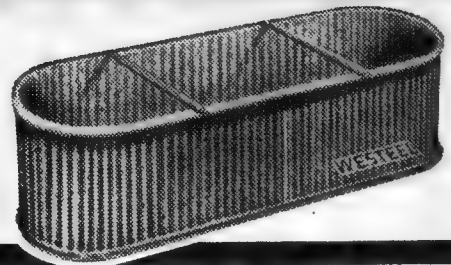
### Peaceable Transition

The Canadian North West owes a deep debt of gratitude to the early missionaries, for they paved the way for the coming of white men. On the American side, there was great slaughter as settlers went into the Red Man's country, because they came before the missionaries. On the Canadian side, there was only one known case, that of some German immigrants slaughtered at Cypress Hills. The missionaries taught the Indians respect for white men and white men's laws, and the saving influence of the Gospel. In 1870, when the first Reil Rebellion was brewing and the young bucks were holding a council to make plans to drive the White men from the country, Old Stephen, a convert of Rundle's said to them, in part: "Has it never come to your minds that this big country we live in is almost empty of men, that one may travel many nights between the dwellings and tents of men and not see a human being. Do you think this can continue? Were not these broad plains and great hills, this fertile soil, rich grass, the many trees made to be used for the good of the Great Father's children? I am not selfish enough to think that all this big land was made for me and my people only. I seem to see great multitudes occupying where I have roamed alone, and the Great Spirit has sent his servants to prepare us for its coming."



Comparison will prove WESTEEL is the better buy.

## Built Better-to Last Longer



## WESTEEL STOCK TROUGH

- Made of heavy gauge corrugated galvanized steel.
- Strongly braced to retain its shape.
- Rolled edge joints for solidity.
- Withstands the toughest treatment.
- Resists rust, wear, and weather.
- Costs little to buy—nothing to maintain.
- Gives reliable service for years to come.

3 SIZES		
Length	Width	Height
7'	2'	23"
8'	2' 6"	23"
10'	3'	23"

Ask your local dealer or write for prices and particulars.

AN ALL-CANADIAN CANADA-WIDE ORGANIZATION

# WESTEEL

PRODUCTS LIMITED

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY  
EDMONTON VANCOUVER TORONTO MONTREAL

NOW—  
a better  
buy  
than ever

# CANADA SAVINGS BONDS\*

Earn 3.76% if held to maturity

\* Sold for cash  
or by  
instalments  
at  
all branches

HERE is another opportunity for you to adopt this tried and tested system of saving money. Canada Savings Bonds never drop in value.

If cash is needed you can get back the full face value of your bond, plus accrued interest, anytime. The new Canada Savings Bonds pay 3.76% a year if held to maturity.

You can buy Bonds for cash; or if you prefer, the Royal Bank will arrange for you to buy them by regular monthly instalments out of income. The procedure is simple. All forms and full information available at every branch.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA



# Central Alberta Dairy Pool

"OWNED BY THE PEOPLE IT SERVES"

## Announcement—

By The PRESIDENT

ELNORA, Alberta,  
September 9, 1956.

Dear Members:

In the Directors' report to the Annual Meeting held in Alix last June it was stated that the Board were endeavoring to negotiate with a widely read Alberta Farm Journal to become our new medium of publicity. And at our Annual Meeting the following resolution was moved by Delegate Cecil Dick and seconded by W. P. Duncan, "Whereas the Central Alberta Dairy Pool has no official paper this meeting go on record as favoring our Board of Directors to check into having some publicity medium." Carried.

I am pleased to say your Board has completed negotiations with The Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, to become the official medium of publicity for Central Alberta Dairy Pool for a period of one year with further renewals if thought in the best interests of both parties.

Commencing with this issue The Farm and Ranch Review will be sent to all Pool Members who are not at present subscribers to that paper.

We trust you will get your issue regularly and that it will serve a useful purpose to yourself and our organization.

Yours fraternally,  
J. A. WOOD, President,  
Central Alberta Dairy Pool.

## Know Your Own Business

As our President, in his message has pointed out, it was the wish of our members expressed through the medium of the resolution put to the last annual meeting and passed, that our organization resume a publicity medium whereby the activities of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool can be brought to the attention of its membership regularly. A true co-operative such as ours should have an informed membership. Such a medium as we have once again is a practical and pleasant way of achieving this end.

Once a month you will receive the Farm and Ranch Review which has been a welcome friend in many of our farm homes for over half a century and we are pleased that it will now reach more families through the addition of our membership to its mailing list.

Since we last had the pleasure of writing to our members, many more farm families have become associated with the Central Alberta Dairy Pool as members, especially so in the southern part of the province and it is our purpose in this and succeeding issues to explain to our new friends the way this Dairy Co-operative is set up and operated.

We mentioned earlier that this is a true co-operative — by which we mean that it is owned by its members and operated on their behalf by a board of Directors who are elected annually at the annual meeting by delegates elected by the membership at large. The Directors are assisted by a General Manager who carries out the policy laid down by the board of directors and is responsible to them for the efficient conduct of the business.

In simple terms it boils down to this: that producers of farm products such as milk, cream, eggs, poultry and honey are in business for themselves. They produce and sell to the consumer their own products. They own their own manufacturing plants and marketing facilities and share the surplus earnings after costs of manufacturing and selling are deducted. The surplus earnings or profit, are distributed yearly by way of patronage dividends, known as Final Payments.

### METHOD OF HANDLING FINAL PAYMENTS —

Our principle of operations is that all members are paid market prices for their products delivered to our organization which undertakes to handle, process and sell them. Any amounts of money that are credited to your equity account are your proportion of the surplus earnings that have been produced by the operation of your organization of which you are a member and part owner. Of necessity each member's extra earnings credited to his account must stay in the business for some time to supply funds to own the properties and run the various businesses. There are no Shareholders in our organization, you are not asked or required to pay for a share. Our working capital is supplied by your share of the surplus earnings which are retained for a period of time. The method and time of the payments of members' equities will be explained in our next issue.

## Welcome To New Readers

A WELCOME is extended to some seven thousand members of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool who will receive The Farm and Ranch Review commencing with this issue. There are about 12,000 members of this big dairy co-operative and the balance are regular subscribers. Going over the membership lists and comparing the same with the Farm and Ranch Review's subscription list is a long and tedious process. If a few members are missed with this issue they will be included in the November issue.

The Central Alberta Dairy Pool is an outstanding successful dairy co-operative. It has been gaining in prestige among dairy farmers and in business circles for many years. It operates plants at Acme, Alix, Bentley, Bluffton, Brooks, Calgary, Coronation, Delburne, Eckville, Edberg, Elnora, Hanna, Lethbridge, Neapolis, Olds, Ponoka, Red Deer, Rimbey,

Rocky Mountain House and Stettler.

At the big plant in Red Deer city production and distribution include Alpha evaporated milk, Alpha butter, buttermilk powder, Farmgold eggs, Farmgold whole and eviscerated poultry, Farmgold canned chicken and turkey.

Fluid milk and cream have a wide distribution by the CADP. Also a fine grade of honey.

The directors of the organization: James A. Wood, of Elnora, chairman; John Stone, of Alix; J. A. Ross, of Duhamel; J. B. Bradley, of Lacombe; Fred Domoney, of Penfold; A. W. Green, of Byemore; Don S. Ross, of Olds; George Church, of Balzac; Eagon Jacobsen, of Coaldale.

E. A. Johnstone is general manager.

The Farm and Ranch Review hopes to be helpful in assisting in the further progress of this growing producers' enterprise.

## Dairy Pool Butter Tops At National

ALBERTA must produce very excellent creamery butter. Over half of the first prizes for butter exhibits at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto were won by Alberta exhibits.

The Central Alberta Dairy Pool was outstandingly successful in winning awards. Its Stettler plant won the silver trophy for highest scoring butter on exhibition with a score of 98.5, and also two silver medals for standing highest in June and July entries.

The Ponoka plant of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool won the silver medal for having the highest score for prints, salted, with a score of 98.3.

In the creamery butter solids, 14-lb. box, made during July, the Stettler plant was first with a score of 93.3,

and the Ponoka and Eckville plants third with identical scores of 98.

In the 10 1-lb. prints, salted, the Central Alberta Dairy Pool plant at Ponoka was first with a score of 98.3, and the Eckville plant third with 98.

In the solids 14-lb. box made during June the Stettler plant topped the list with a score of 98.5 and the Ponoka plant had 98, in the group of first-prize winners.

In the second-prize group the Rimbey plant had a score of 97.8, and the Eckville plant 97.6.

The winning of the awards demonstrates the high quality of creamery butter produced by the Central Alberta Dairy Pool, a fact that all Alberta butter consumers should appreciate.

### Fraser Valley Dairy Prospects

THE population of the Fraser Valley in British Columbia, including the city of Vancouver, is expected to reach 1,375,000 by 1975, or an increase of 625,000 over present figures.

This trend will require increased milk output by Fraser Valley dairy farmers. F. C. Clark, livestock inspector for the B. C. department of agriculture, estimates that milk requirements in 1975 may run as high as 752,000,000 lbs. a year, provided 50% is utilized in milk manufacturing. In 1954 milk production was 417,000,000 lbs. and 56%, or 233,000,000 lbs., was made into butter, evaporated milk, powdered milk, ice cream, cheese, cottage cheese, etc. The fluid milk represented only 44% of the milk produced, average consumption being ½ a pint a day per capita per annum.

The current number of milk cows in the valley is around 56,000, according to Mr. Clark. The acreage in hay land and pasture is 200,000. While growth of cities is taking in more farm land there is still available for expansion an area of some 200,000 acres of which from 30,000 to 40,000 may be termed good, 100,000 acres fair, and the balance poor land.

Through improvement in dairy herds and increase of production to an average of 8,140 lbs. of 4.3% butterfat, Mr. Clark believes that it will not be necessary to increase herd numbers to any great extent.

### Drink Milk For Health

WHILE the dairy branch of agriculture may not receive the amount of publicity that is given to the production of grain and meat animals, the milk cow occupies an important position in Canada's economy.

Dairying in Canada is a billion-

dollar industry and provides a livelihood for 17% of the nation's population. There are about 3,312,000 cows in Canada, or about one for every five Canadians. The total milk supply last year was 17½ billion pounds, the highest on record and a gain of 2% over the previous year's production. What should interest every family is that there is always an abundant supply of milk, the most complete food for the human race.

A nation which does not have an abundant supply of milk will surely produce a scrawny, puny generation. Where there is an abundance of milk and children are encouraged to use it freely, they will grow up to be strong, healthy, energetic men and women. Milk builds bone and muscle and good health. Healthy children are usually intelligent children.

Each child should drink a quart of milk a day and each adult a pint. Older people need milk to maintain bone structure and healthy bodies. But milk is vitally necessary for children.

Here is what one quart of milk a day provides for a growing youngster:

Proteins, Nature's body-builders, essential for growth and strength.

Carbohydrates, the energy element in natural form.

Minerals, such as calcium, phosphate and iron, needed for strong bones.

Vitamins A, C and D, riboflavin, thiamine and niacin to build body resistance to disease.

### USED AN ELECTRIC PROD

A farmer was losing his temper trying to get two pigs into a pen when the parson came by.

"Your just the man I want to see," said the farmer. "Tell me, how did Noah get these critters into the ark?"



## How To Handle Manure

SOME farmers lose as much as \$100 per month during the barn-feeding season because they do not handle manure correctly. This is the claim of G. R. Snyder, supervisor of the farm advisory service of the C-I-L agricultural chemicals division. In his estimation, manure losses in Canada average 30 per cent and, on many farms, exceed 50 per cent.

Mr. Snyder explains that a ton of mixed manure contains about 10 pounds of nitrogen, five pounds of phosphorus and 10 pounds of potash. In addition, it carries 500 pounds of organic matter and some essential minor elements such as iron, copper, manganese and magnesium.

Value of manure is lost when the liquid portion is drained away under badly constructed barn floors, washed away by rain when manure is piled up outdoors or by evaporation. This portion contains about 5 per cent of the nitrogen, 60 per cent of the potash (more in cow manure), and a small part of the phosphorus.

For efficient utilization of their barn manure, Mr. Snyder suggests the following rules for farmers to follow:

Install a concrete floor in the barn

to prevent leakage losses of the liquid portion.

Use chopped straw as bedding material. It soaks up five times its weight in liquid manure.

Spread 20 per cent stable superphosphate in the gutters every day after cleaning the barn — usually about 1½ pounds per animal. This adds phosphate, soaks up any liquid the straw fails to get, keeps nitrogen from changing into ammonia and escaping into the air, and makes the manure a better balanced fertilizer.

Evergreen trees such as pine and spruce can be transplanted easily and safely in the autumn. The roots should be wrapped in a ball of earth while being transplanted. Heavy watering will give the transplanted trees a good start.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture believes that there will be a place for some time to come for substantial numbers of immigrant farm workers. A well-administered program for assisted passage will assure that most persons representing themselves as farm workers will have the minimum necessary experience in this field, says the C.F.A.

## Makers Of Macaroni

CATELLI Food Products with plants at Lethbridge, St. Thomas and Montreal, utilize 1,200,000 bushels of durum wheat a year and thus provide a saleable market for that cereal, whose production has increased substantially in recent years. The output of the factories is a million pounds of macaroni a week and the firm is the largest manufacturer of alimentary pastes in the British Commonwealth.

The business was started in 1867 by C. H. Catelli in a small factory in Montreal. Tancrede Nienvenu, a founder of the Provincial Bank of Canada, acquired control during the first world war and his two sons Paul and Achille eventually took over its administration. Production soared and over the years the business has made steady progress. In addition to macaroni products Catelli is also a producer of soups, pork and beans, spaghetti sauce, pickles and other canned foods.

While macaroni has been considered as mainly an Italian food, it is bought and relished by peoples of many nations. It is one of the oldest of foods known to civilization, and is six times richer in proteins than potatoes, but the starch content is extremely low, so that it is not fattening. Canadians consume about 100,000,000 lbs. of macaroni annually and the demand is increasing.

Durum wheat produced in Canada is about the finest in the world so that there is a good demand for Canadian No. 1 Amber type in export markets. The price durum has brought to producers in the past year or so has been away above that of northern varieties of wheat.

A hail-making machine operated at the University of Alberta flings ice particles at growing crops and then scientists test the damage done. The Western Canadian hail insurance companies sponsor this experiment.

To calculate the amount of paint required for painting a house measure the distance around the house at the foundation. Then measure the average height from foundation to eaves. Add 2 feet to the height if the roof is pitched. Multiply the height figure by the distance around to get the area to be covered. Divide this by the area one gallon of paint will cover, which normally is 450 feet for the prime coat and 600 for the finish coat.

When woodpile workouts make

**Muscles stiff and sore...**

Here's speedy relief!

● Almost every chore calls upon a different set of muscles. So the chores you do only once in a while can leave unaccustomed muscles stiff and sore.

And that's the time to take a tip from trainers of top athletes. For over 60 years they've been rubbing on Absorbine Jr. to bring quick, long-lasting relief from the pain of overexercised muscles.

So fast and soothing is this famous Absorbine Jr. treatment, you'll say it's "like a heat lamp in a bottle." For blessed, safe relief at the point of application, use Absorbine Jr. on those aching muscles today! Get a bottle of Absorbine Jr. today wherever drugs are sold.

W. F. Young, Inc., Montreal 19, P. Q.

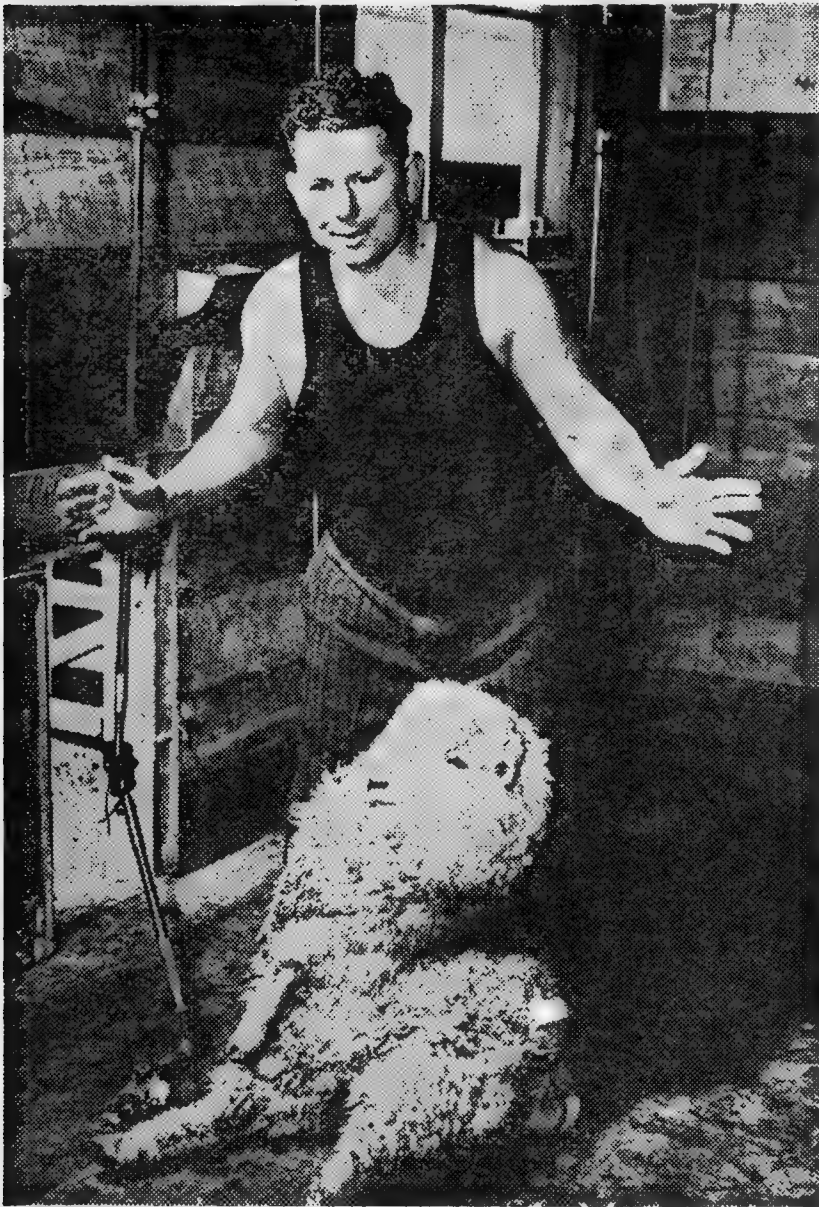
**ABSORBINE JR.**

**MEN PAST 40**

Troubled with GETTING UP NIGHTS, Pains in BACK, HIPS, LEGS, Tiredness Loss of Physical Vigor

If you have these symptoms then your troubles may be traced to Glandular Dysfunction... a constitutional disease. Medicines that give temporary relief will not remove the cause of your trouble. Neglect of Glandular Dysfunction often leads to premature old age and sometimes incurable malignancy. The past few years men from over 3,000 communities have been successfully treated here at the Excelsior Institute. They have found soothing relief and new zest in life. The Excelsior Institute, devoted to the treatment of diseases peculiar to older men by NON-SURGICAL methods has a NEW FREE BOOK that tells how Glandular Dysfunction may be corrected by proven NON-SURGICAL treatments. This book may prove of utmost importance in your life. Write today. There is no obligation. Excelsior Institute, Dept. A-234, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

## New Zealand's Champion Sheep Shearer



Godfrey Bower, world's champion sheep shearer.

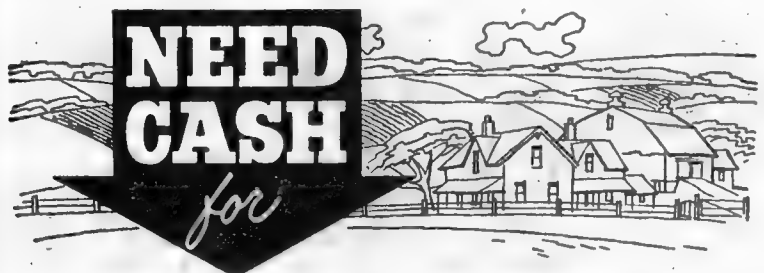
GODFREY BOWEN, a brawny New Zealander, developed a method of shearing sheep that revolutionized the business. Using his technique and advice a 9-man team recently sheared 3,156 sheep in nine hours. Godfrey's best effort was the shearing of three sheep in three minutes and nine seconds.

For a number of years Godfrey Bowen was world's champion sheep

shearer, but his brother, Ivan, finally dethroned him by shearing 457 sheep in a single day.

The Owen method is to catch the sheep by the neck and walk it up to the shearing machine. With the sheep in a relaxed position, Bowen goes to work with easy, gliding blows or strokes. The shearer must be relaxed and dressed in loose-fitting clothes.

Renew Your Subscription Today



**FARM REPAIRS OR ALTERATIONS?**

Come in and talk it over with your BNS manager.

**The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA**

• Your Partner in Helping Canada Grow

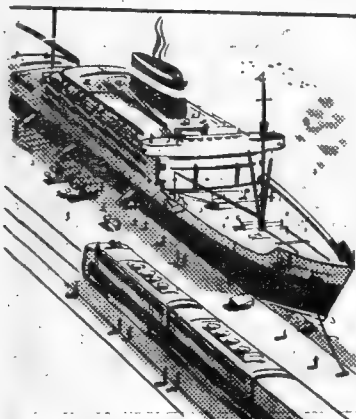


**DEPRESSION PRICES** — We sell cheap — save 75% — new and used tractor parts — 150 tractors and models — 1956 catalog ready — send 25c — refundable. **SURPLUS TRACTOR PARTS CORPORATION**, Fargo, North Dakota.

The Farm and Ranch Review is the best bargain in the farm publication field.

## ART CAN BE SELF-TAUGHT!

**FREE BOOK** Proves it. SINCE 1914 thousands have become skilled artists at home, in spare time our famous way. Many are now successful illustrators, cartoonists, etc. Thousands have artistic ability—and don't realize it — or do anything about it! We train you for glamorous high-pay career. Low cost. Be your own boss — or staff artist at \$100-\$250 wk. **FREE BOOK**. No obligation. No salesman will call. Just send your name, address, to: **WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF ART**, Studio 5810, Port Washington, N.Y.



Let **CANADIAN NATIONAL** arrange your



Save time and trouble — let Canadian National make all your rail and steamship arrangements. We're agents for all steamship lines, wherever in the world you want to go!

For Christmas sailings of the  
**MAASDAM** Nov 22  
**STOCKHOLM** Dec. 8  
**BERLIN** Dec. 10  
**SAXONIA** Dec. 15

from **HALIFAX**, C.N.R. will operate through tourist sleeping cars from points in Western Canada to shiolside.

The "CARINTHIA" will sail from **MONTREAL** on Nov. 29 and the "SEVEN SEAS" from **QUEBEC CITY** on Dec. 8

See your nearest Canadian National Agent—he will gladly assist with reservations and itinerary

**CANADIAN NATIONAL**

# History Of Dairying In The Prairie Provinces

By MIRIAM GREEN ELLIS

**C**REAM separators in every farm kitchen or milk house are so much a part of the furniture these days that one is surprised to find that sixty years ago prairie people were being coaxed to try them out.

The first centrifugal cream separator to come to the prairies was brought in by Hon. Walter Clifford of Austin, Manitoba, in 1885. It was made in Sweden. This was such a novel event that the Manitoba legislature closed down for the day, hitched up their horses and buggies and drove out to see the contraption. The legislators were not too impressed. Some thought it might work; others said they would stick to the old method of setting the milk in shallow pans and let the cream rise of its own free will. Mr. Clifford had twenty cows and the separator was driven by a 3-h.p. engine. Separators had been introduced into the east some three years before.

In those days the butter was all made in farm kitchens. Until 1914 up to 200 cars of butter were brought in from the east each year to supply the prairies. In 1882 the first cheese factory was opened at Stonewall, Manitoba. In 1885 the first butter factory started at St. Francois Xavier and another at Turtle Mountain. In 1888 the first cheese factory in the Territories was started at Springbank, west of Calgary.

The Manitoba Dairy Association was formed in 1885 with Wm. Wagner, M.P.P., president. By 1890 there were five centrifugal creameries in Manitoba and some butter was shipped to Japan.

The Territories wanted to keep up with the Jones. Legislation permitting the organization of the Dairymen's Association of the North-West Territories was passed in 1891 and the next year a meeting was held in Regina at which A. C. Thorburn, of Broadview, was made president. This association seems to have faded away for a few years. Their proposal for a large co-operative creamery at Moose Jaw with branch separating stations did not meet the wholehearted approval of Professor J. W. Robertson, Dominion commissioner of agriculture and dairying. He suggested small local co-operative creameries in centres where there was an assured supply of milk and where farmers could deliver their milk every morning and take home the skim milk for calves and pigs.

However, the creamery at Moose Jaw was set up later and it is recorded that Mr. Robertson on behalf of the Dominion Government operated this plant. It was built and owned by the farmers and rented to the government.

Under the Watson plan, creameries would be subject to quasi-government control such as power to dismiss a buttermaker if the Dominion or territorial inspector should report him as not making a first-class article.

The North-West assembly would be asked to advance \$10,000 a year for three years to assist in erecting these creameries and placing them under thorough government inspection.

Officers in 1896 of the Dairymen's Association of the North-West Territories were E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw; J. L. Dill, M.L.A., Wolseley; W. Watson, Moose Jaw; J. W. Jowett, Regina.

A program of meetings was set up and Messrs. Watson and Hopkins attended and spoke at them all. Eyebrows were raised as Mr. Watson presumed that it would only be a

matter of time before every patron would have a separator of his own and send only his cream to the creamery.

The exhibit of butter at the territorial exhibition that year was a credit to the territories, said Mr. Watson; there were nearly 600 entries. He was probably referring to the quantity, not the quality, for in every speech he deprecated the poor butter, and for this he blamed the conditions under which the butter was made at home and the way it was handled at the stores where it was taken in to exchange for goods.

Most of the cattle in the country were grades of Shorthorn persuasion, but there was much discussion over breeds. A Galloway fancier maintained that good Galloway hides were destined at no distant date to take the place of buffalo robes. The cattle did not produce much milk, he admitted, but it was rich. Their rugged constitution and mossy undercoating fitted them for a country where it was doubtful if the Durham or Hereford



Swift Current in 1895.

The price for both butter and goods was set by the merchant. It was not worth a woman's effort to make good butter when it brought no more than poor, he said. Butter was traded for goods with a 20% mark-up. This did not apply to sugar and flour, which had to be paid for in cash.

Then, said Mr. Watson, the merchant "mixed and muddled" the butter, in the hope that the preponderance of good butter would help sell the poor. Home dairying had reached an unendurable climax.

Research had shown that Manitoba had lost \$90,000 a year through defects in her home dairy system, and the loss to the Dominion would reach a million dollars, he said.

One of Mr. Watson's arguments was that no loan company in the Dominion would loan money to a cheese factory or creamery either in Manitoba or the North-West, hence the necessity for government grants, also the C.P.R. should put some of its immigration funds into the pot.

From one of his speeches we quote: "Throughout vast areas we have neither woods, nor mines nor fisheries to give us a lift when crops fail or tide us over a rainy day." Hence the need for creameries and government grants.

### Old-Time Dairy Cows

Angus Mackay, superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, was a speaker at some of these meetings, stressing the importance of selective breeding. In his opinion the best animal for the Territories was a cross between two or more breeds. A good dual-purpose animal could be the product of an Ayrshire bull and Shorthorn cow, or Holstein-Shorthorn cross. But good feed and shelter were important. Many people believed that proper food for the dairy cow could not be grown in the North-West Territories, but this was entirely wrong, said Mr. Mackay. In June and July the native grass was at its best but meal should be fed to milk cows every day no matter how good the grass. Roots increased the pro-

would more than hold their own. The West Highland had been introduced into the country; it was also a grand rustler, but too wild for a dairy breed.

The Aberdeen-Angus was probably the best known but, like the Durham, had been reared under too tender conditions. The Devon and Sussex closely resembled each other, were grand rustlers, produced choice beef, were good milkers and the best of oxen.

The Jerseys were good milkers but useless for beef and were not adapted to Saskatchewan, as they had a delicate constitution and required dainty fare.

The Ayrshire was better adapted and crossed well with the beef breeds. Some settlers from Dakota had brought in Holsteins, but as they had not been followed by any later importations, he concluded they had not been too satisfactory. He also advocated the "native" breed and by this he did not mean "scrub".

However, at the end of a Prince Albert meeting, they decided it would be better to stick to the Shorthorns. One speaker recommended that a dairy calf should not be allowed to suck.

### The Trials of Dairying

The use of Austrian brome grass was strongly advocated. It withstood both drouth and winter killing and came on early. Angus Mackay had some fields of it at Indian Head.

The missionary, Archdeacon McKay, told of red clover two hundred miles north of Churchill. Timothy in Saskatchewan was conceded to be a failure.

At a Maple Creek meeting the boys went all out to proclaim it as a dairy country extraordinary. They admitted it was also a ranching country. There was superb natural grass in great abundance and its analysis showed it to contain more nutrition than any kind of cultivated grass. Hay was plentiful and inexpensive. Scientific tests had shown that the milk was the best that had been test-



ed to date; natural springs were so numerous that it was seldom necessary to dig for water; contagious diseases were scarcely known: the grass, dried by the chinook winds, was available all winter. However, they admitted that distance from market was a drawback, also grain and roots could not be successfully grown and freight rates were too high to bring in grain from Manitoba. So much for Maple Creek.

Lack of buildings was a great drawback everywhere, and it was said, no woman could be expected to produce good butter in tumbledown shacks or filthy dugouts. And how could one expect butter to keep, if stored in a cellar with onions and rotting potatoes, or left in the sun at a railway station!

Damping all the enthusiasm of the earlier speakers, came the grouches: many of them did not like the drudgery of milking cows. They had left Ontario to get rid of that. In rebuttal some speakers spoke of the quicker returns from dairying, but Rev. Mr. Laidlaw raised the point of danger of glutting the market.

It was argued that cream could be hauled safely for 25 to 30 miles on spring wagons, or 150 miles if there happened to be a railroad handy. The limit for taking whole milk to a cheese factory was 8 to 10 miles.

Production of more milk, beef, pigs, would reduce the amount of wheat and grain which had to be shipped east. Freight rates were a serious problem then as now.

A carload of wheat in 1895-96 at 40c a bushel brought the farmer \$267; freight to Montreal \$200, or about 75% of its value; a carload of barley or oats at 15c a bushel, \$175, freight to Montreal \$200, or 125% of its value. On a carload of cheese at 10c a pound, freight to Montreal was 12% of its value, butter at 20c a pound cost 6% of its value for freight by the carload.

The tour continued to Calgary where the Crescent Creamery, the largest in Canada, was operating. Bonussed by the city with a grant of \$5,000, it was then under Dominion government control. There was storage for 10 carloads of butter. Cream separators and skimming stations at various points sent in their cream to this central station and the aim of the promoters was to handle all the cream from the whole of Alberta.

#### Early Dairying in Alberta

One newcomer saw no profitable future for grain growing or general farming in Alberta, but costs of milk production were low. In the eastern states or provinces the cost of a dairy cow averaged \$30 a year; in Alberta the estimated cost, with the low price of grain was \$5 to \$10 and often as low as \$3.

An Edmonton meeting was chaired by Matt McCauley, M.L.A., and among the speakers was Frank Oliver, member of the Northwest Executive. Mr. Oliver, speaking only for himself, said he agreed with the principle of giving financial aid to creameries as to other industrial enterprises where there was reasonable probability of public benefit, but he was distinctly opposed to the principle of government management. The meeting endorsed the principle of government aid and the discussion went on to midnight, but Mr. Oliver was not moved from his stand against government management.

Then the delegates took a little whirl into the south. The visit to Macleod was attended with some difficulty as the town was three miles from the station and the train only stopped two hours before commencing the return journey, but they managed to put through an endorsing resolu-

tion for government aid for creameries.

In February, 1897, the third annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of the North-west Territories was held in Regina when the special speaker was the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Prof. J. W. Robertson. He said that the association was of great benefit in his work. Only the citizens could create wealth, he said, no government could do it. In 1895, Manitoba alone had raised 60,000,000 bushels of grain. "That was immense wealth." Grain and cattle together made a profitable farm, he said.

#### Government Assistance Scheme

To secure government assistance, a district must guarantee the milk of more than 400 cows, and provide buildings and water. The farmers would form a joint stock company to put up the building; the government would lend money to place the plant and would pay 7% of the value of the building as rent. The government contracted to operate the factory for three years. A charge of 4c a pound would be made for manufacture and a charge of 1c a pound on account of the loan. As the latter charge was collected, paid up shares would be issued to the patrons. They had found this plan practicable at Moose Jaw and elsewhere.

Upon an output of 30 pounds a week, the saving in creamery manufacture would be 45c a week.

"Is that all a woman's time is worth?" demanded Mr. Robertson. In a new country nothing could be more disastrous than taking the time of a woman for drudgery. Her time should be given to assisting in the formation and establishment of proper customs and institutions in the new community.

In the government creameries established this year, he said, 10c per pound would be paid patrons monthly.

The Dominion government continued its administrative assistance to territorial creameries till the new provinces were set up and organized their provincial dairy branches. Then the creameries were formally turned over to them.

Names that are very close to the development of the dairy industry in the prairie provinces, apart from Mr. Robertson are W. A. Wilson, followed by P. E. Reed in Saskatchewan, and Lorne A. Gibson, who became dairy commissioner of Manitoba in 1917, following a number of short-term commissioners. The records show that in 1914 the Manitoba department of agriculture commenced grading creamery butter with L. A. Gibson as butter grader.

A powerful help in leading the western dairy industry upward and onward was Dr. E. Cora Hind, agricultural and commercial editor of the Manitoba Free Press. This was particularly true of Manitoba where she acted as secretary from 1896 to 1901, and she was no mere keeper of the records. She spoke out loud at the promotion meetings and shortly after her election as secretary, she started the first system of weekly market reports to the creameries and cheese factories.

The men most responsible for the Canadian dairy industry were devoted to the cause, and in nearly all cases they were practical cheesemakers, or buttermakers. Dr. J. W. Robertson who set the whole pattern was professor of dairying at Guelph when he was appointed Dairy Commissioner for Canada, and from which he went on to the principalship of Macdonald College in 1905. His successor, Dr. J. A. Ruddick, also a cheesemaker, retired in 1932 and the work carried on under his long time assistant, J. Frank Singleton. It was like a royal dynasty.

Important to dairying from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia was Chris. P. Marker. He joined the dairy branch under Dr. Robertson in 1895, taking temporary charge of the creamery at Moose Jaw. He helped organize the first creamery on Vancouver Island at Duncan and helped

(Continued on page 16)

## NEW WORMER 100% EFFECTIVE Against Large Roundworms

COOPER  
**PIPERAZINE  
ADIPATE**  
HOG & POULTRY WORMER

First absolutely safe, non-toxic, herd and flock treatment, that can be used in either feed or water—administered wet or dry.

One ounce of Cooper Piperazine Adipate treats six 25-pound weaner pigs, or two hundred and eighty 1-pound chickens. Costs as little as 10¢ per pig and less than 1/2 of a cent per bird, depending on weight.

Eat or drink your pigs and poultry worm-free with  
**Cooper Piperazine Adipate.**

Available in 1 oz., 8 oz. and 1-pound packages at your drug or feed store.

**VIOBIN (CANADA) LIMITED**

St. Thomas, Ontario • Vancouver, B.C.

\*Patent pending.

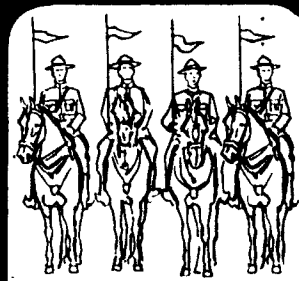
V-76



THE ROYAL  
AGRICULTURAL  
WINTER FAIR



NOV. 9th. - NOV. 17th.



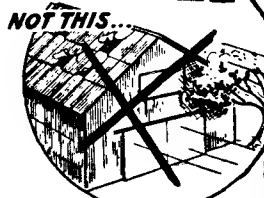
ROYAL HORSE SHOW

FOR INFORMATION and  
TICKETS WRITE:

C. S. McKEE, GEN. MGR.  
ROYAL COLISEUM  
TORONTO 28, ONTARIO

Goes Up Fast... Gives You More... Costs You Less!

ASK FOR...  
**COL-ROL**



MADE TO MEASURE  
**ALUMINUM**  
AND  
**GALVANIZED**  
ROOFING & SIDING



CUSTOM LENGTHS  
Supplied from 3 to 30 or  
more feet, cut to the  
exact lengths you need.  
Shipped within 48  
hours.

COL-ROL ALUMINUM  
Made from heavy  
24-gauge "King-Strong"  
aluminum in smooth  
self-finish or stucco-embossed pattern, ribbed  
or corrugated.

COL-ROL GALVANIZED  
Made from sheets  
produced under the new  
and better galvanizing  
process.

COL-ROL Roofing and Siding goes up fast because you're working with custom length sheets, factory-tailored to your exact measurements for perfect fit... There's no cutting, no end-lapping and no waste; you save up to 15% on material costs alone, save time and labour too... Your farm buildings will be structurally stronger, better looking and more wind and weatherproof... Ask for COL-ROL the better roofing and siding for every type of roof or sidewall.

Contact your building supply dealer today Complete and mail coupon for free Illustrated Col-Rol Folder.

**COLUMBIA METAL ROLLING MILLS  
LIMITED**

385 Industrial Avenue, Vancouver 4, Tel.: Pacific 3922

Please send me, without obligation, your descriptive coloured folder.

Name & Address \_\_\_\_\_

My Building Supply Dealer is: \_\_\_\_\_

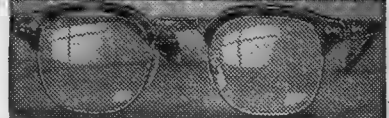
FRM 206



## Free Book on Arthritis And Rheumatism

**HOW TO AVOID CRIPPLING DEFORMITIES**  
Explains why drugs and medicines give only temporary relief and fail to remove the cause; tells all about a proven specialized non-surgical, non-medical treatment which has proven successful since 1919. Write for this 36-page FREE BOOK today.  
Bail Citale, Dept. 506, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

**GLASSES on 30 DAY TRIAL**



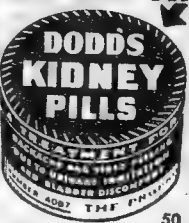
For far or near — SAVE UP TO \$15.00  
Send name, address, age for Free Eye Test.

**FREE!** Latest Style. Catalogue and full information. Agents Wanted

**VICTORIA OPTICAL CO., Dept. KN-952**  
276½ Yonge St. Toronto 2, Ont.

## YOU CAN DEPEND ON

When kidneys fail to remove excess acids and wastes, back-ache, tired feeling, disturbed rest often follow. Dodd's Kidney Pills stimulate kidneys to normal duty. You feel better—sleep better, work better. Get Dodd's at any drug store. You can depend on Dodd's.



50

## BIGGER BREEDING

# PROFITS

with  
**REX**  
WHEAT GERM  
**OIL**

Absence of heat, shy breeding, infertility, misses and abortions, poor, weak young—these and other non-organic breeding troubles often mean the difference between a good year and a bad one. Rex Wheat Germ Oil is the surest way to eliminate such profit-robbing complications—it's your insurance that every breeding season is a good one. Read what Rex Oil users have to say:

"Since using Rex Oil we have had no breeding trouble whatsoever and have saved a lot of money..." J.M.

"We attach so much importance to Rex Oil that we would hardly go through a breeding season without it..." A.M.

Successful breeders have been depending on—and enthusiastically recommending—Rex Wheat Germ Oil for 20 years.

Order your supply today.

Available at all feed and drug stores

**UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED**

**VIOLIN (CANADA) LIMITED**

St. Thomas, Ontario Vancouver, B.C. V-718



Typical western cowboy.

## Pardner Of The Wind And Sun

BERT T. SMITH

**T**HIS is a short article about the cowboy and could quite likely apply to most of them for their work does not vary any too much.

The cowpuncher has a weather-beaten face that has withstood many a dust and snow storm, and has felt the extremes of both hot and cold weather.

While on a saddle horse — where the cowhand is very much at home, he is literally part of that horse for they both move in unison together.

If the cowhand smokes, he usually rolls his own cigarettes, turning out an unusually fine job, considering his hands are so rawboned and rugged.

The ordinary cowboy's life is none too glamorous for he goes about his day's work much as would any other ordinary working man. The only difference is that the cowhand's life is centered around horses and cattle.

The cowboy usually rises early each morning, rain or shine, and first goes out and attends to his saddle horse (or the saddle horses). If he has any riding to do for that day he will put his saddle on his horse and then go in to the cookhouse for a good, hearty breakfast. If there is no cook on the place, he has to prepare his own meal.

Once in a great while you might see a cowhand sitting down in front of his horse having "time out", although more often you will see him in the saddle where he is supposed to

be. He could be looking over a certain bunch of cattle or he just might be working them.

In the summertime, there are usually no end of rodeos and the cowboy occasionally enters in one or so of the events being held, not necessarily to win money but more because of his liking for riding, roping, or one of the other events in which he can enter in.

When branding time rolls around a short time later, the cowhand is in his full glory, for he most likely will be able to practice up on his roping or will be able to do one of the many other jobs tied in with branding.

Sometimes, at these brandings, a chuckwagon is on hand and when mealtime comes, the cowhand then heads in to have a good, big feed.

In the cow country, when night comes on, the cowboy will quite often get together with the other hands in the bunkhouse for a game of cards—or they just may sit and "shoot the bull!"

The cowpuncher most likely will be crawling into bed before too late to rest his weary bones for the next day.

The cowboy's life, most certainly, contains very little "fanfare" or "bugle blowing", but it is a clean and healthy life, being a pardner to the wind and sun!

Australia's population at March 31 this year was estimated at 9,377,253 people. This is shown in figures released on July 10.

## DAIRYING

(Continued from page 15)

in the construction of Prince Edward Island creameries.

In 1897 he was placed in charge of the Alberta creameries and when the province was organized in 1906 he became the first Dairy Commissioner and was also professor of dairying at the University. He was a great factor in developing grading standards in milk, cream, butter. He retired in 1934.

P. E. Reed, another long-time factor in prairie dairying, took over as dairy commissioner of Saskatchewan in 1918, after having been engaged in extension work for the University of Saskatchewan and as dairy inspector. Mr. Reed took great pride in keeping the various branches of the industry working together.

Prices have gone up and down. In 1896 the average wholesale price of butter in Montreal was 16½¢. In 1906 it was 21¢, in 1916 it was 28½¢. During the war it soared to 56½¢, and then dropped to 20½¢ in 1931.

During the Second World War it went to 58¢ again and that is the price of June butter in 1956.

Those who said there were no forests, no minerals or fish, now see oil wells sprouting in their backyards and fish going through to New York by the carloads: \$56½ million worth in 1954.

Today Manitoba has nearly 200,000 milk cows; Saskatchewan, 276,000; Alberta, 303,000. Total milk production on the prairies in 1953 was 3,726,571,000 pounds: 82,645,000 pounds creamery butter, about 10% as much dairy butter, 4 million pounds of cheddar cheese; 6 million gallons ice cream. Output of concentrated milk products in 1953 was approximately 440 million pounds. Pasteurization, sanitation, refrigeration, compulsory grading, increased population, milking machines, together with a few bad years, and an assist from the scientists, has been accountable for much of this buildup.

## TALL TALE

"I have the smartest dog in the world," said George Brown. "Soon after I got it my wife and I went out to do some shopping. On coming home we found the dog lying on the chesterfield, so I gave him a scolding. Next time I came home I found the dog on the floor, but, on finding the lounge warm, I gave him another scolding."

"I suppose that cured him?"

"Not exactly. You see the next time he was standing by the sofa blowing on it to cool it off."

## Steel for HUTCHINSON GRAIN AUGERS was purchased prior to increase in price

16 ft. — 6-inch tube Augers — Complete with Transport. 1800 bu. per hour capacity. **\$80.30**

27 ft. — 6-inch Tube Auger — Complete with Transport. 1800 bu. per hour **\$146.95**

No. 8 Briggs and Stratton Engine—For 16 ft. Augers **\$61.30**

No. 23 Briggs and Stratton Engine—For 27 ft. Auger **\$134.20**

A.E.N. Wisconsin Engine — For 27 ft. Auger **\$135.25**



Order direct from your dealer or direct from

# NANCE CO. LTD.

RED DEER

Above prices cash with order F.O.B. Red Deer — Immediate delivery.



Fort Macleod in 1895.



## LIVESTOCK

In the first five months of this year cattle exports totalled only 6,300 head.

Abundance of algae in lake water has resulted in the death of livestock in Saskatchewan.

The quality of Canadian beef cattle is improving, according to the federal marketing service. For the first 5 months of 1956, out of a total kill of 777,000 head, 21.9% graded choice and 20.3% good, making a total of for the two top grades. In 1950, out of a total kill of 1,300,000 cattle only 16.7% reached the two top grades—6% choice, 10.7% good.

Over 60% of the cattle marketed in Canada come from the west which has only 30% of the population of the nation.

The Duke of Windsor's EP ranch in the Rocky Mountain foothills, southwest of High River, Alberta, will be stocked with British Herefords and Galloway cattle. A company will operate the venture, the purpose of which is to increase the sale of British breeds in Western Canada.

Copies of the beef testing performance testing policy adopted by the department of agriculture, Saskatchewan government, are available on application thereto. Application forms are available from the Animal Industry branch at Regina, or from livestock associations. All applications to enter tests next year must be received before Feb. 1, 1957.

### U.S. CATTLE OUTLOOK

Reports from the United States intimate that cattle feeding profits should be better in the coming year than in either of the past two years. Cattle are expected to sell higher and feed costs will average no more.

Serious drought forced stock selling from the Great Plains states, which resulted in slightly lower prices in August. Further drop in prices was predicted when the rush of grass fed cattle from the Northwest states reaches a peak. Buying of stockers in September and October was recommended.

Good prices for fed cattle are anticipated well into November and probably into January. A weakening may develop as there were heavy shipments of stockers and feeders into Corn Belt states through June, July and August. This will bring about a heavy build up of fat steers by February.

### POULTRY POPULATION

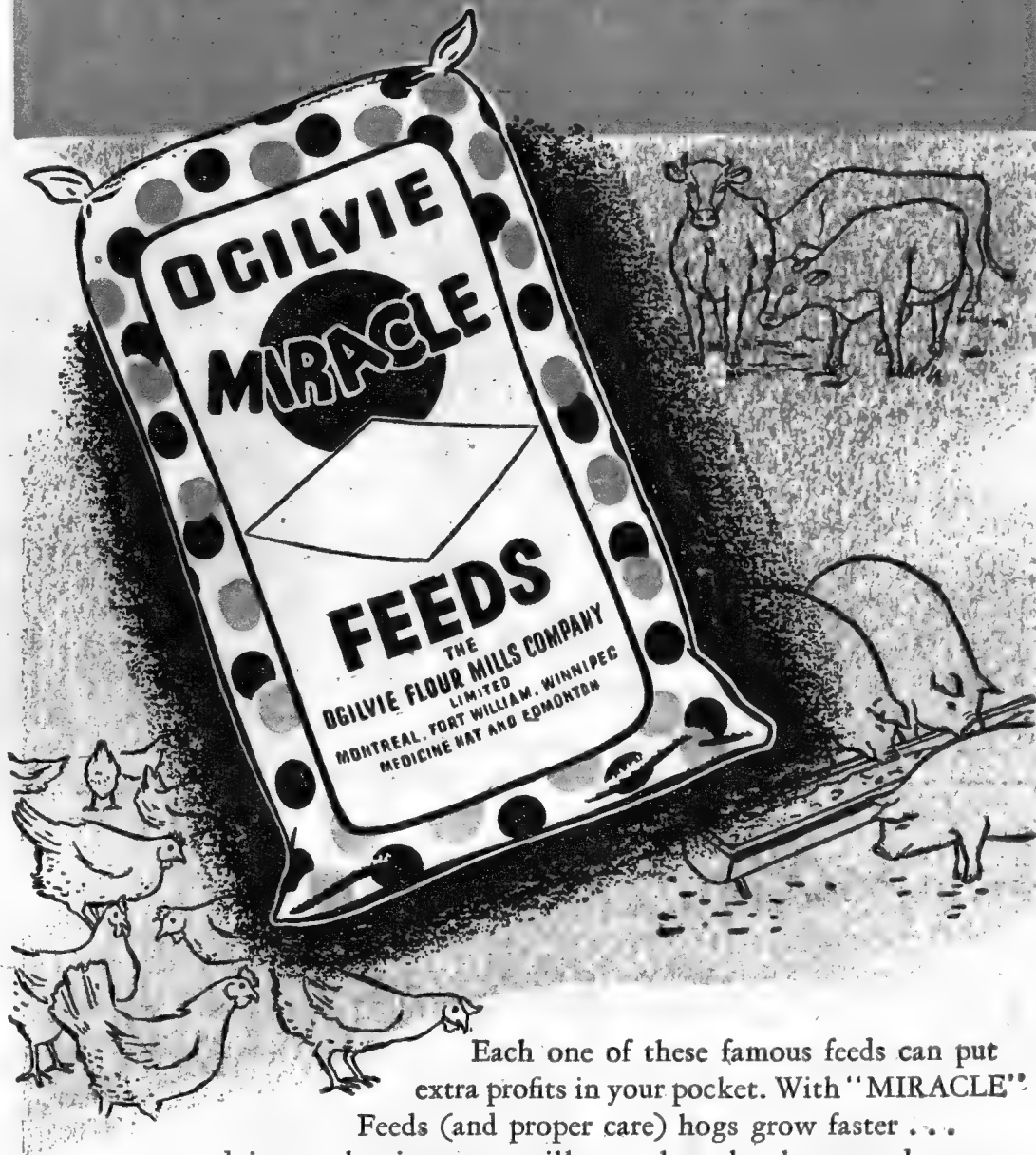
THE poultry population on Canadian farms, according to an estimate made by the Dominion bureau of statistics, was 68,440,000 as at last June. That was an increase of 2,226,000 or 3% over the figures for June, 1955. Here are the figures:

Hens and chickens .....	63,680,000
Turkeys .....	4,014,000
Geese .....	326,000
Ducks .....	68,440

Ontario leads all provinces in poultry numbers with 20,845,000. Alberta was second with 11,160,000; Quebec, third with 10,531,000; Saskatchewan, fourth with 9,366,000; Manitoba, fifth with 7,720,000, and British Columbia, sixth with 4,751,000.

The turkey numbers increased by 677,000 from last year, but the numbers of geese declined in every province except Ontario and Quebec.

## THERE'S A 'MIRACLE' FEED FOR EVERY NEED!



Each one of these famous feeds can put extra profits in your pocket. With "MIRACLE"

Feeds (and proper care) hogs grow faster . . .

dairy cattle give more milk . . . hens lay better and

produce more and stronger chicks. And you get EXTRA PROFITS, because

"Miracle" Feeds produce these results at lower total cost per pound of meat, per gallon of milk, and per egg!

So ask your dealer for "MIRACLE" Feeds!

## "MIRACLE" FEEDS INCLUDE:

### "MIRACLE" DAIRY FEEDS

- "MIRACLE" Calf Starter
- "MIRACLE" Calf Grower
- "MIRACLE" 14% Dry and Freshening Ration
- "MIRACLE" 16% Dairy Feed

### "MIRACLE" HOG FEEDS

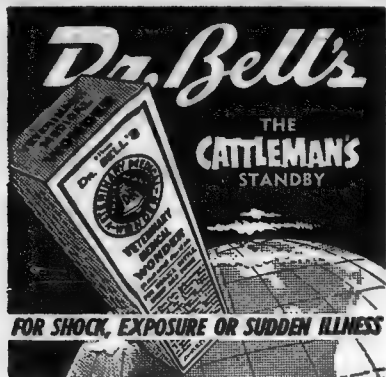
- "MIRACLE" Brood Sow Ration
- "MIRACLE" Early Weaning Pig Starter
- "MIRACLE" Hog Starter
- "MIRACLE" Weaning & Growing Ration

- "MIRACLE" Hog Grower
- "MIRACLE" Hog Finisher

### "MIRACLE" POULTRY FEEDS

- "MIRACLE" Chick Starter
- "MIRACLE" Growing Mash
- "MIRACLE" Laying Mash
- "MIRACLE" Hatching Mash
- "MIRACLE" Poultry & Turkey Finisher
- "MIRACLE" Evergreen Poultry Pellets
- "MIRACLE" Broiler Crumbles
- "MIRACLE" Broiler Finisher Crumbles
- "MIRACLE" Scratch Feed





SOME TIME ago I wrote an article about Florida's cattle for this magazine and after it appeared I had a number of letters asking me to tell something more about that land to the south.

It is not difficult to find something to write about for everything in that semi-tropical land is so different from what we have here on the prairies. Even the grass is not at all like the grass in this country. In fact, I can't recall having seen one plant that is native to Alberta growing down there.

## An Albertan In Florida

By INA BRUNS, Lacombe, Alta.

I got my first look at Florida from the window of a North Star, and even from that height the landscape was different from anything I'd seen before. The country was surprisingly flat and low and it appeared to be either just rising out of, or sinking into, the water that surrounds it. We seemed to be flying beside or above one of the 30,000 lakes that dot the countryside most of the time. I could see fires burning on land that was being reclaimed. The grove-land under our wings was an interesting geometric design stretching between the lakes.

These punk or cajuput trees seem to be wrapped in layers and layers of soft velvet-like bark that one can strip away in great sheets. I was made hungry by the sausage trees that have seed pods that look just like giant sausages hanging in their branches. The flame vines that cover stately oaks with a veil of scarlet sent all tourists on the run for movie cameras.

Tourists are always amazed to find they have hit the citrus season no matter when they visit Florida. They can see Hamlin oranges ripe from October to December, Valencia from March to July with other varieties ripening in between seasons. The five and a half million tourists are never disappointed by not seeing citrus orchards laden with fruit and fragrant with blossoms.

The birds were another constant delight. Perhaps my most unforgettable moment came when we discovered a flock of brilliant pink flamingos standing in the blue water. I am sure that these birds, once so plentiful, are one of the most magnificent sights in bird-dom. The lumbering pelicans, the colorful parrots and the sweet songs of the mocking-birds were all something to remember.

But even Florida is not all beauty and productiveness. Always the people who plant there must wage the battle with the bugs. A frequent sight on the roads is the pest-exterminator's truck. Houses, as well as gardens, must be fumigated regularly. If Florida does produce the largest grapefruits I have seen, she also boasts the largest cockroaches!

Floridians have one common plague with the prairie farmer. Strangely enough he fears frost perhaps even more than we do! Even though they have not had snow at Tampa in years, every garden had its smudge pots concealed behind the bushes — just in case. A frost in that country can spoil years of labor.

But interesting as the flora and fauna of that country may be, it is the sunshine — the beautiful golden sunshine that is most appreciated by the northern visitor. To be able to take off from our ice-cold land only to lighten the middle of what could be our warmest summer weather in mid-winter, is indeed something one remembers.



Spanish moss hanging from tree in long veils.

Just seven hours after our TCA plane had left Toronto, we slanted downward and the tousled-headed palms seemed to lift lazily from the green earth to greet us. The sun poured down thick as honey. It sparkled on the Gulf of Mexico as our wheels touched earth and we Canadians, lugging fur coats and over-shoes, stepped into the blazing sunlight. It just didn't seem possible that Alberta was buried in hip-deep snow that was being shifted about by a thirty-mile-an-hour wind the day I left Edmonton! It was thirty below at home and here the temperature was exactly 76 above and was to go higher during my February visit!

The earth was such a violent green and even before my sister arrived to drive me down the palm-lined streets, I had found flowers to admire. Everywhere I looked there were flowers! I gasped as we passed a tree covered with purple flowers that looked exactly like exotic orchids. Azaleas made great splashes of color against buildings and walls. Shrubs with brilliantly colored foliage grew everywhere. The Royal Palms stood like sculptured pillars with their long graceful trunks that flare outward midway up, and again at their unusual base. There were short corpulent looking palms and tall graceful ones with spreading fan-like fronds. Strange looking trees and shrubs bearing strange fruit and flowers were on all sides. The air was sweet with a thousand fragrances.

"Wait until you see Cypress Gardens," my sister laughed as I hung out the car window peering after one startling sight after another.

### Interesting Sights

I was amazed by the giant punk trees growing in my sister's yard.



Author's daughter Kim under Florida palm tree.

## A Pure-bred Bull

Builds The Quality Of Your Herd!

Why Wait?... go ahead with FIL

Put FIL on the job, as thousands of other Canadian farmers are doing. Discuss a Farm Improvement Loan with your nearest Bank of Montreal manager.



**BANK OF MONTREAL**

Canada's First Bank

working with Canadians in every walk of life since 1817

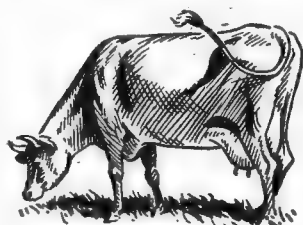


## LIVESTOCK FEEDS

Promote thrifty growth, good health and productivity

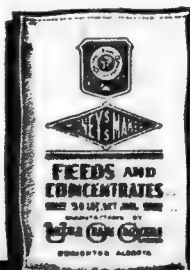


"BEEF CONCENTRATE" supplies the extra vitamins, proteins, and minerals for good, red Beef.



"DAIRY CONCENTRATE" is ideal for Dairy cows in milk... available with or without molasses.

"SOW & PIG SUPPLEMENT", especially for the pregnant sow to assure larger and healthier pigs.



"POULTRY BREEDER MASH & CONCENTRATE", assures a balanced ration for top egg production.

Available at your local U.G.G. Agent or Money-Maker Dealer.

MANUFACTURED BY  
**UNITED GRAIN CROWERS LTD.**  
50<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY YEAR



## Along the Western Farm Front

A decrease in value from an average of \$43 to \$35 a head caused a drop in the value of Alberta's hog production from \$87,595,000 in 1954 to \$72,131,000 in 1955.

Nearly 5,000 orders for forage crop seed, received from Saskatchewan farmers and stockmen, were filled by the plant industry branch of the provincial department of agriculture during the annual spring forage crop program.

The Kaira Co-operative dairy, in India, is the world's first buffalo milk factory. It was constructed by Danish engineers. Buffalo milk is twice as rich as cow's milk.

Pioneer Galaxy, owned by E. H. Pye, Penhold, has produced 113,819 lbs. milk, 4,669 lbs. fat in ten lactations. She was bred by A. L. Young, Brooks, Alberta.

Brome grass seed is likely to be in short supply because of the small crop this year. In Manitoba the department of agriculture advises a mixture of 5 lbs. of brome, 4 of meadow fescue and 3 of alfalfa in areas where moisture is usually abundant.

The average basement is not suitable for vegetable storing. The best plan is to make a small insulated and ventilated room. The Experimental Farm at Swift Current, Sask., will mail you free details of the construction of such a room.

Extensive hail storms and bad harvest weather have combined to cut the value of Manitoba's grain crop by 20%. Hail alone did \$20 million damage. Bad weather has lowered grades and caused general damage.

Federal price support of butter manufactured in Canada in 1954 cost \$5,422,152. The price support board held 50,190,509 lbs. purchased at 58c. Hospitals, nursing homes and such institutions were sold 6,700,000 lbs. at a rebate of 21c. Exports to Iron Curtain countries totalled 9,000,000 at prices ranging from 37c to 39c. The balance was sold at 58c, less a 2c handling charge. Last year the board purchased 62,990,606 lbs. at 58c.

Poultry account books and hen-house record cards, designed to help flock owners keep a financial record

of their enterprise, are being supplied free of charge to poultry producers in Saskatchewan, according to F. E. Payne, poultry commissioner with the provincial department of agriculture.

### LIGHTING POULTRY HOUSES

Laying hens need from 13 to 14 light hours a day to keep in high production. Used in dark, winter mornings and late evenings lights will give best results.

A 60-watt bulb for every 200 square feet of floor space will provide enough light. The lights should be hung above feeders and waterers, so the hens can see to eat.

With the use of artificial lighting hens can be induced to boost egg production.

The use of an automatic timer switch will keep hens on a regular light schedule.

### Watercress in Winter

WATERCRESS can be grown in pots in the wintertime, says Cleo Williams in Organic Farming. Growing the plant from seeds is a slow process and not many seed houses carry the watercress seed. But the plants can be started from a bunch bought in a store. Sprigs will sprout in a glass of water, provided the water is changed every day.

The pots for replanting should be filled with earth and sifted wood humus. The plant has a preference for water that issues from limestone as it is a great devourer of calcium. The pots should be placed in a tray filled with water, as the plants must be kept wet, and placed in a window in a cool, partially sun-lit spot.

Watercress is very rich in vitamin C, the average bunch containing 54 milligrams thereof, compared to 40 for a bunch of asparagus and 50 for a tomato. The average bunch of watercress also contains 4,000 international units of A, while the minimum you need each day is 5,000.

Watercress has also a high content of iron and ranks with seaweed, sponges and sea water in its iodine content. Furthermore, it has a distinctive flavor which many people are fond of.

Watercress is a midget member of a large group, the clan cruciferae, or the mustard family, which includes the turnip, cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, kohlrabi, etc.

## Classified Advertising

The FARM & RANCH REVIEW is restoring its CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING section, subject to the following rates and conditions

Rates: 12c a word for each insertion. Abbreviations, initials, figures, dollar signs, in groups up to five count as one word.

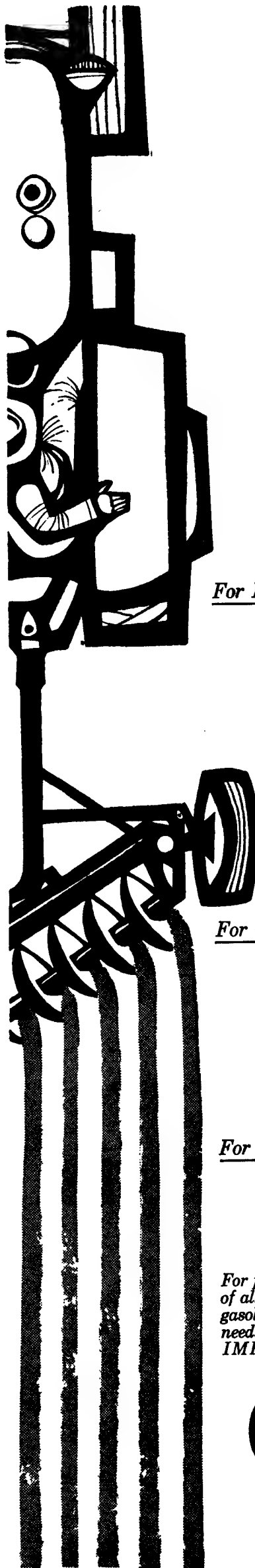
Minimum charge, \$2.50. Cash must accompany advertisement.

To assure insertion advertisement must be in Farm and Ranch Review office, Calgary, Alberta, by the 20th day of the month preceding issue.

Advertisement set in 6 point, solid, upper and lower, under appropriate headings.

## THE FARM & RANCH REVIEW

GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING, CALGARY, ALBERTA



get more  
from your  
farm  
machinery  
with  
**Imperial**  
farm  
products

### For More Power

**ESSO TRACTOR GASOLINE\***  
specially designed for farm engines.

**ESSO GASOLINE**  
for full power in high compression engines.

**ESSO DIESEL FUEL**  
for smooth, sure diesel power.  
\*Available in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba

### For Complete Lubrication

**Marvelube MOTOR OIL**  
lengthens engine life.

**Marvelube GEAR OILS**  
for friction-free operation.

### For Thorough Protection

**Esso MP GREASE**  
gives all-season protection.

For prompt delivery of all your farm gasoline, oil and grease needs . . . Call your IMPERIAL OIL agent.



ALWAYS  
LOOK TO IMPERIAL  
FOR THE BEST





# Join Hands

with 50,000 neighbors

for

## SERVICE

## SAVINGS

## PROTECTION

by patronizing your own

# Pool Elevators



**"It's ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS for ALBERTA FARMERS"**

## Alberta Pool Scholarship Winners



Winnifred May Swainson.



Stewart David Fraser.

FOR several years the Alberta Wheat Pool has awarded two scholarships of \$500 each annually to Alberta boys and girls to assist them to attend the University of Alberta for a period up to five years.

The scholarship selection committee of the University has now announced the winners for 1956. They are Winnifred May Swainson of Red Deer for the south, and Stewart David Fraser of Clyde for the north.

Miss Swainson is 17 years old and one of ten children of Mr. and Mrs. Swain Swainson, both natives of the Red Deer district. She took grades 1 to 8 in a rural one-roomed school, grade IX by correspondence and X to XII in Red Deer. Her grade XII

average mark was 86.5%. Winnifred was Campus Queen at the high school in 1955-56, secretary of the Students' class. She was delegate on a United Nations Pilgrimage to New York in 1955. She is a piano player and a regular Sunday School teacher. It is her intention to take the Arts and Science course at the University.

Stewart Fraser, born in Clyde, Alberta, age 18, is the eldest of five children. Both parents are also native Albertans. Stewart took his schooling up to grade X in Clyde and completed through grade XII in Westlock High School. He has been active in 4-H club work and is vice-president of the Westlock Beef Club. It is his intention to study agriculture at the University.

### HAIL SUPPRESSION

The hail suppression operation which covered an area of some 300,000 acres in a rectangular block midway between Calgary and Red Deer, appears to have satisfied a good many farmers in the area. The cost of \$30,000 was raised among 800 farmers.

The Water Resources Development Corporation conducted the operation, using some 40 generators to project silver iodide particles into hail clouds. This procedure is calculated to diminish hail and create more water in the clouds, thus lessening any damage.

Last spring municipal district voters turned out a proposal to assess property for the cost of hail suppression. Two-thirds majority is required by the provincial act. The act also restricts another plebiscite for two years.

The test area got hail and a number of claims were made on the Alberta Hail Board therefrom. But the hail in the area was less damaging than the disasters wrought to crops outside the area.

It is likely that all farmers within the area will be canvassed next spring so that the campaign to suppress hail will continue for another year.

Canadian exports to Russia in the first six months of this year totalled \$18,000,000 in value, of which wheat brought \$17,000,000. In the first six months of last year Russia's purchases from Canada totalled in value only \$1,500,000.

George Amos, United Kingdom agricultural attache at Ottawa, on a recent tour of the west stated that Britain stayed out of the International Wheat Agreement because it is "unrealistic". He said the maximum price was too high in relation to the supply.

### HARVESTING BARLEY

A large percentage of barley samples have been rejected for malting and pearling purposes because of peeled and broken kernels. This condition creates a loss of grade by government inspection, a loss of grade by government inspection, a loss of the privilege of a special permit to deliver a carlot over the regular quota, and loss of premium.

Every harvest only too many farmers lose money by not being extra careful in harvesting barley in good condition. Combine threshing should be conducted with the greatest care, as it seems to be mainly responsible for peeled and broken kernels.

### U.S. SURPLUS FOOD DEALS

The United States government, through its Commodity Credit Corporation, is offering \$400,000,000 worth of surplus wheat, flour, rice and cotton to India, delivery to be made over a three-year period. India will pay at least \$100,000,000 less than the cost of the commodities to the Credit Corporation, and most of the money will be left in India to develop natural resources. Repayment will extend over at least 25 years. Interest is 3%, starting the fourth year.

Negotiations are proceeding with Brazil for the sale of \$100 million worth of U.S. wheat, to be delivered over a three-year period.

The Lacombe Experimental farm recommends reed canary grass for increased forage production. It has been equal to crested wheat grass in tests at that station. It is particularly adapted to areas subject to prolonged flooding as it will thrive in water for at least seven weeks. The forage is coarser than that of brome and stems often grow to 6 and 8 feet.



# Farm Movement At The Crossroads

By THE EDITOR

**D**URING the next few months some interesting developments are to be expected in the farm movements in Western Canada. The Farmers' Union in Manitoba is likely to be amalgamated with the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture. Pressure is being exerted in Alberta for the taking of a similar step. Saskatchewan is likely to follow on.

The original suggestion by Farmer Unions was that the Federations of Agriculture should amalgamate with them, that membership should be restricted to actual farmers, and farmer co-operatives should not be represented on the Unions, also that the Inter-provincial Farm Union Council should absorb the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

The Alberta Farmers' Union, under the leadership of President A. W. Platt, makes a different proposal. His suggestion is that a new national farm group be set up to act as a co-ordinating agency, and that all farm organizations be permitted to join. All the groups would be represented on provincial, regional and national councils. Mr. Platt states that the farmers' unions would have a dominant role in such an organization.

The Federation of Agriculture came into being about 21 years ago. It started out in British Columbia and provincial organizations were set up in the three prairie provinces, and then in the eastern provinces. In the various provinces different procedures were followed. In Alberta and Saskatchewan there is no direct membership.

In British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and other eastern provinces, plans provided for farmer membership, as well as representation by other farm groups.

## Farmer Unions' Origin

The Farmer Union movement was launched in the west when previous farmer organizations declined in strength and prestige through the depression of the early 1930's and the crushing defeat of the political wing of the United Farmers of Alberta. In Alberta the Farmers' Union swallowed up the U.F.A., mainly by consent. There has been more harmony among the farmer organizations in Alberta than in the other two prairie provinces.

In Saskatchewan the Farmers' Union was launched as a radical movement and made considerable progress under the presidency of J. L. Phelps, a former member of the C.C.F. cabinet in that province. From the start the Saskatchewan Union shows antagonism to the farmer co-operatives, and mainly the Wheat Pools. The Phelps claim was that the Federation of Agriculture did not represent the opinions of the "grass root" farmers. The Farmers' Union of Saskatchewan pulled out of the Federation.

In Manitoba Jake Schultz was the aggressive head of the Farmers' Union and he followed the lead of Mr. Phelps in battling the Manitoba Federation and Co-operation. James Patterson is now the president. The Union idea is to have the Federation and the Union tie in together with the co-operatives joining the Co-operative Union of Canada.

## The Financial Problem

Finances are a big problem to both Federation and Farmers' Unions. Chris Hanson, who succeeded J. L. Phelps as president of the Saskatchewan Union, notified members a few weeks ago that the organization had a bank overdraft of around \$20,000 and needed financial help to carry on.

The provincial unions have a constant struggle to carry out a comprehensive program and make both ends meet.

The Federations are in better shape. They have the backing of the Wheat Pools and United Grain Growers Ltd., and also other co-operatives. The contributions go to the provincial organizations which, in turn, contribute to the Canadian Federation. The big grain handling co-ops. in the prairie provinces supply the largest percentage of the money.

The Canadian Federation has its head office in Ottawa. H. H. Hannam has been president for years. He is an Ontario man and is well liked in the east and also in Western Canada. Mr. Hannam has had wide experience, has excellent contacts and is a diplomatic president and adept at conciliation.

Dr. E. C. Hope, an economist of repute, is on the staff at Ottawa, and capably fills a position of importance, and one that has been neglected by Canadian farm organizations in the past.

But the Canadian Federation's operations are limited by lack of finances. The annual budget of around \$75,000 is entirely too meagre for the requirements of a national farmers' organization. About two-thirds of the money comes from the co-operatives and other farmer organizations in the prairie provinces.

## The Alberta Plan

If the Farmer Unions of the West absorb the provincial federations, and the farmer co-operatives are left out in the cold, the question arises as to what will happen to the Canadian Federation; also whether or not, as Mr. Platt points out, the co-operatives will form an organization of their own. They might throw their strength behind the Canadian Co-operative Union.

Mr. Platt seemingly would like the co-ops. in with a national Farmers' Union, which would establish a degree of financial stability which otherwise would be difficult to achieve. Says Mr. Platt:

"No one is satisfied with the existing machinery. It is not doing the job that should be done and is creating disunity on the farm front. It is particularly unfortunate that, at a time when agriculture is in a crisis, we have to take time and effort to perfect our organization rather than press for the things that would bring agriculture out of depression... This whole question is a most important one and Alberta might well take the lead in providing a solution. In considering the problems and possible solutions I hope all will look at them purely from the standpoint of what is good organization, and not from the standpoint of personalities or preconceived ideas. Emotion has no place in solving a problem of this magnitude."

The annual meetings of the Farmers' Unions and the Federation groups, which will be held within the next few months, have this hot problem to mull over and reach decisions.

## NOT ENTIRELY ALONE

A mother was enrolling her six-year-old son in grade 1. In filling in the required record the teacher asked: "Does he have brothers?"

"No."

"Does he have sisters?"

"No."

At this point the lad, who had been growing increasingly unhappy and self-conscious, put in a wistful remark: "But," he said, defensively, "I've got friends."



Peace River suspension bridge on Alaska highway, near Fort St. John, and 50 miles north of Dawson Creek. This is the longest bridge in the north.

## SPECIAL CLEAROUT



## 21" HUTCHINSON GRAIN AUGERS

Reg. \$229.00

— SPECIAL —

# \$114.00

While They Last

## A. S. HORWITZ & SON

15 - 24th St. E.,  
Saskatoon, Sask.      507 - 2nd St. East,  
Calgary, Alta.

*Now is the time  
to save at*

**IMPERIAL**  
*the BANK that service built*

248-6

**YOUR LETTERS  
CAN'T ASK  
THEIR WAY!**



So, before you mail a letter, or parcel,  
make sure the address includes these 5 points:

- ① Full name of the person you want to get your mail.
- ② Correct street address, rural route number, or Post Office Box Number.
- ③ Post Office (city, town or village).
- ④ Province, state (or equivalent) and country.
- ⑤ Put your name and return address in the upper left corner.

57-P0-2

ADDRESS CLEARLY, COMPLETELY AND CORRECTLY  
**SPEED YOUR MAIL!**  
CANADA POST OFFICE

# IT'S HERE... A NEW KIND OF CAR!



Fairlane 500 Town Victoria

## NEW '57 FORD

### a whole era ahead of the field!

#### Look at all that's **new** in the '57 Ford!

- ▶ 2 new super-sizes—Fairlane and Fairlane 500 models now over 17¼ feet long . . . Custom and Custom 300 models now over 16¾ feet long
- ▶ 18 breath-taking models . . . including 5 brand-new station wagons
- ▶ Two longer wheelbases . . . far greater length, lowness and roominess
- ▶ New front-hinging hood for greater safety, easier servicing
- ▶ Dramatic new canted tail fins
- ▶ New thinner rooflines, swept-back windshields
- ▶ New Safety-Curved instrument panel with recessed controls
- ▶ New "Automatic Doorman" . . . a helping hand in opening and closing rear doors
- ▶ New cowl ventilation for fresher, cleaner air
- ▶ New Lifeguard safety features
- ▶ 3 new Silver Anniversary V-8 engines
- ▶ New, more powerful Mileage Maker Six
- ▶ New Super-Filter air cleaner, disposable oil filter
- ▶ Revolutionary new frame, over a foot wider midway
- ▶ New "Even-Keel" rear suspension and 4-way Angle-Poised front suspension for a softer, safer ride
- ▶ Plus many other new features that put Ford a whole era ahead!

#### Two new super sizes . . . far longer, lower than ever before, with all Ford's famous headroom retained!

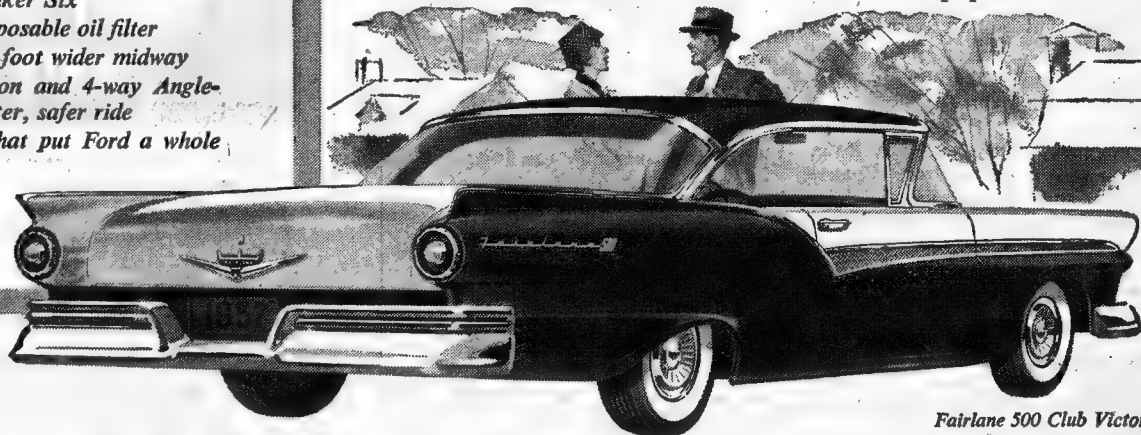
It's here now—in your Ford-Monarch Dealer's showroom . . . the finest Ford of all time, with the most sweeping changes in all Ford history!

It took a revolution in design to make possible Ford's new low-to-the-ground styling for '57. These lithe and lovely '57 Fords are actually up to 9 inches longer than in '56 . . . the *biggest* cars in their field, longer than many medium-priced models! They're up to 4 inches *lower*, too—yet there's just as much headroom and legroom as ever!

The new kind of "magic" you'll discover when you drive the new kind of Ford for '57 starts with the new

'Inner Ford'—*proved in action!* At its very foundation is a new and revolutionary kind of chassis . . . a new contoured frame that's built a full foot wider midway!

This is the 25th anniversary of Ford's V-8 leadership . . . and the new kind of Ford for '57 brings you even *more* of the kind of performance that made Ford the leader! Now Ford offers *three* brand-new V-8's—the 190-Hp. Ford V-8, the 212-Hp. Thunderbird V-8 and the mighty new 245-Hp. Thunderbird Special V-8! And Canada's newest *SIX*—the '57 Mileage Maker Six—is available in all Custom and Custom 300 models and in three popular station wagons!



Fairlane 500 Club Victoria

(Certain features illustrated or mentioned are "Standard" on some models, optional at extra cost on others.)



YOU ARE INVITED TO SEE THE NEW KIND OF FORD FOR '57 AT YOUR FORD-MONARCH DEALER'S



## Growing Beans In Southern Alberta

By C. Frank Steele

I. B. "Bliss" Roberts is a Southern Alberta farmer who is licking the wheat surplus and marketing stalemate with beans and a few other special, cash crops that have made his district one of the more economically stable in the West.

"Bliss" Roberts, down Raymond way, 25 miles southeast of Lethbridge in the irrigation belt, is known as the fellow who raises prize winning beans. In fact, he's Canada's Bean King — championship winner at the Toronto Royal in November and second at the Chicago International with his navy field beans, also second for any other variety of beans. He knows beans and has made a success of growing these profitable legumes. He won with samples of Pinto beans and figures they have some advantages over the Burbank variety of dry beans so popular with the trade.

The Burbank is widely raised in Southern Alberta. It was introduced back in 1924 and is named for the famous plant breeder Luther Burbank. "I like the Burbank because of its early maturity. It is an all-round good variety and does well in our country and should do well in other parts of the West. It is accepted by the CSGA for registration," said Mr. Roberts in commenting on his success with beans over many years.

The Bean King believes if the problem of the wheat surplus now plaguing the West is to be met it must be done by diversification. "We can start the change over in the irrigation areas where it is easier to find substitute crops that are suitable that are suitable than on dry land. Beans, a cultivated crop, is desirable on irrigated land as cultivation controls the weed problem on the farm and provides the farmer with an assured, cash crop. The market is here if we raise good beans," he said.

### Beans and Beets

Mr. Roberts combines his bean production with sugar beets as he is fortunate in being located in a beet growing area. He can haul his beets to the Raymond factory and so gets returns from both beans and beets. It forms the basis of his farm program. The seeding and cultivating of the crop can be done largely by the same machinery. Then again, he points out, beans do not add to the early spring rush on an irrigated farm as they are seeded later than beets. "I find the best time to seed," he said, "is May 10 to 20. Then too they are harvested before the beets digging orders go out from the factory. So, you see, beans are what I call an in-between cash crop."

Right here it should be said that "Bliss" Roberts believes on taking advantage of the work of the scientists at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. He has worked closely with W. D. Hay of the Farm staff, an ardent enthusiast for beans in Southern Alberta. "I give credit to the Lethbridge Experimental Station for much of what success I have had with beans. Their experiments revealed the best varieties for our region. These tests have shown Burbank and an early strain of Great Northern as the most desirable strains. The Burbank is a small white bean, while the other, a kidney-shaped type, is somewhat larger in size. Both beans are excellent cookers and suitable for canning. Yields are good. I would say an acre of land should yield about 1,000 lbs. In Alberta we use about 35,000,000 pounds of beans yearly, most of them brought in from Ontario. I figure every acre in Alberta converted from wheat to another crop will help to

control our wheat surplus problem," he said.

"I went into beans to balance up my farm program and to prove that this is bean country. We raise quality beans here and I am pleased to see that the famous Noble Farms at Nobleford will raise about 30 acres this year on dry land. Dr. C. S. Noble is one of our great prairie agriculturists and his sons are following in his footsteps. They have become interested in beans and will try them out on a reasonable acreage. I certainly do not advocate jumping into this crop on a grand scale. Take it easy and learn about beans gradually. That's the safe way, I have found by long experience," was how the Raymond grower puts it. And he added:

"Beans work well into a rotation and I am convinced that if our farmers would give as much attention to beans as they do to sugar beets, the returns would be quite as good. I know something about the difficulties in the early days of the beet industry. It was hard to get started and the barriers to beans are no greater than those that challenged the early beet growers. In 1925 the average beet yield was 7.68 tons to the acre and sold for \$5.90 a ton. In 1954 the yield was up to 11.97 and the price \$13.12 per ton.

### Came from Utah

I. B. Roberts has had an interesting history. Born in the state of Utah of pioneer stock — some of his progenitors arriving in the then sterile valleys of Utah in 1848 one year after the first Mormon pioneers arrived in their covered wagon train from the Missouri River. The Roberts family left Utah for Canada in the big colonization trek at the turn of the century arriving in Raymond in May, 1904. The old Knight beet sugar mill was just getting underway, and the irrigation canal was flowing with water. He bought a 240-acre irrigated farm just north and west of the booming little town named for that famous cattleman Ray Knight. That was in 1909 and he says: "I still live on that farm after over half a century of very busy but very happy years. I have been active in the farm and co-operative movement and in my church during those years and find these outlets are necessary in well-rounded rural life."

Let Mr. Roberts now take over. He recalled: "From the beginning I have had wonderful help from my family. Our farm program included a reasonable acreage of hay and irrigated pasture with livestock. The by-products from sugar beets helped us to expand our livestock program and we were among the first in this area to es-

tablish a commercial farm feeding and finishing beef cattle business.

"The management of the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association at Lethbridge gave much appreciated leadership in those lean years. A few ranchers were found to be willing to supply cattle under feeder contracts."

"Bliss" Roberts feeds cattle and has some well defined ideas on that subject as he has on raising beans and beets. "In connection with cattle feeding and finishing — here is what I have found out over the years and it might interest other feeders. We have never given our cattle very much grain but always lots of hay and as many varieties as possible. Too many feeders scrimp on hay. Hay is a soil improving crop both when it is grown and when it is fed. This is not true of grain. Cattle do better with plenty of hay; gains are made a little faster with heavy grain feeding but the health of the cattle is better with more hay and less grain, and they are better 'dressed up' when they face the buyer. I may say that cattle feeding has been the basis of our farm program for 30 years. We like the combination of cattle and these special crops.

### Cut Down Grain Output

"I am sure that a rotation of sweet clover plowed under early in June on the dry farms, and a substantial acreage seeded to grass as a sort of soil bank, is desirable. Then I would bring some livestock into the program. On the irrigated farm, I would say 'let's get grain out of our heads' except for feed and straw, or as a nurse crop in planting grass and hay crops. Don't try the special crops on too large an acreage. They must have careful attention to pay out. My rotation runs about like this: sugar beets, then canning crops, the land to be manured, plowed and prepared for canning corn, which helps to improve the soil texture; then field beans and then back to sugar beets."

Getting back to his "special pet crop" beans, "Bliss" Roberts says the cerealists seem to think there is a market in the prairie provinces and Alaska for the production of 30,000 to 35,000 acres of beans and that some of this could be raised on dry land under good management. Mr. Roberts suggests the V shaped Noble blade with a wheel driven side delivery rake attached, to rake the crops immediately the beans are ready for stacking, in about half the time it takes to get them dry enough for the pickup thresher. With the farm hand stacker, he says, the stacking job is not a big one as the vines are not heavy. The threshing can be done late in the fall or even carried through the winter if the weather is not favorable.

Mr. Roberts started raising beans in 1933 getting his seed from Don Bark at Brooks, Alta. He has had outstanding success at Toronto and Chicago as his array of ribbons prove. In 1954 the Raymond grower made the headlines when he placed first at Chicago for Pinto beans. Last year he came back to get into the honors category at both Toronto and Chicago and he gives a lot of the credit to Mrs. Roberts, who helped prepare the samples.

"Lastly, I would like to say that in getting into beans our farmers must assure the trade a steady supply — that is obvious."

**BURDIZZO CASTRATORS**

PERMIT YOU TO OPERATE ALL YEAR ROUND

Order today from your Drug or Feed Store

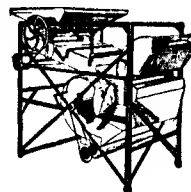
May be safely used any season for the bloodless castration of sheep, pigs, horses, cattle and dogs. Highest quality construction and materials. For best results insist on Burdizzo.

Prices available from your dealer or write direct

**VIOBIN (CANADA) LIMITED**  
St. Thomas, Ont. Vancouver, B.C.

WITH CORD STOP

## ROBIN-AERO Grain & Seed Cleaner



Efficient and simple in operation. Comes with assortment of screens for general grain cleaning and full instructions

F.O.B. F.O.B.  
Calgary Regina

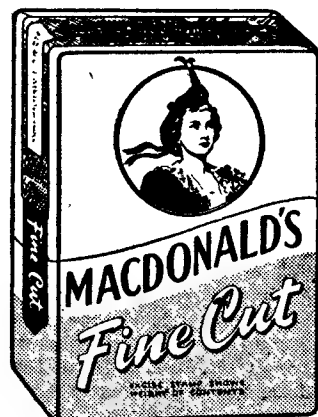
ROBIN-AERO CLEANER		
with 5 screens	\$189.25	\$185.00
6-ft. ELEVATOR	46.75	44.65
8-ft. ELEVATOR	57.95	55.80
10-ft. ELEVATOR	67.05	65.50
EXTRA SCREENS	7.50	7.30

Above prices are less engine or motor. Power required is 1/2 H.P. or up.

See your Robin Dealer or write direct to

**Robinson Machine & Supply Co. Ltd.**

5204 - 1st St. S.W. CALGARY, ALTA.

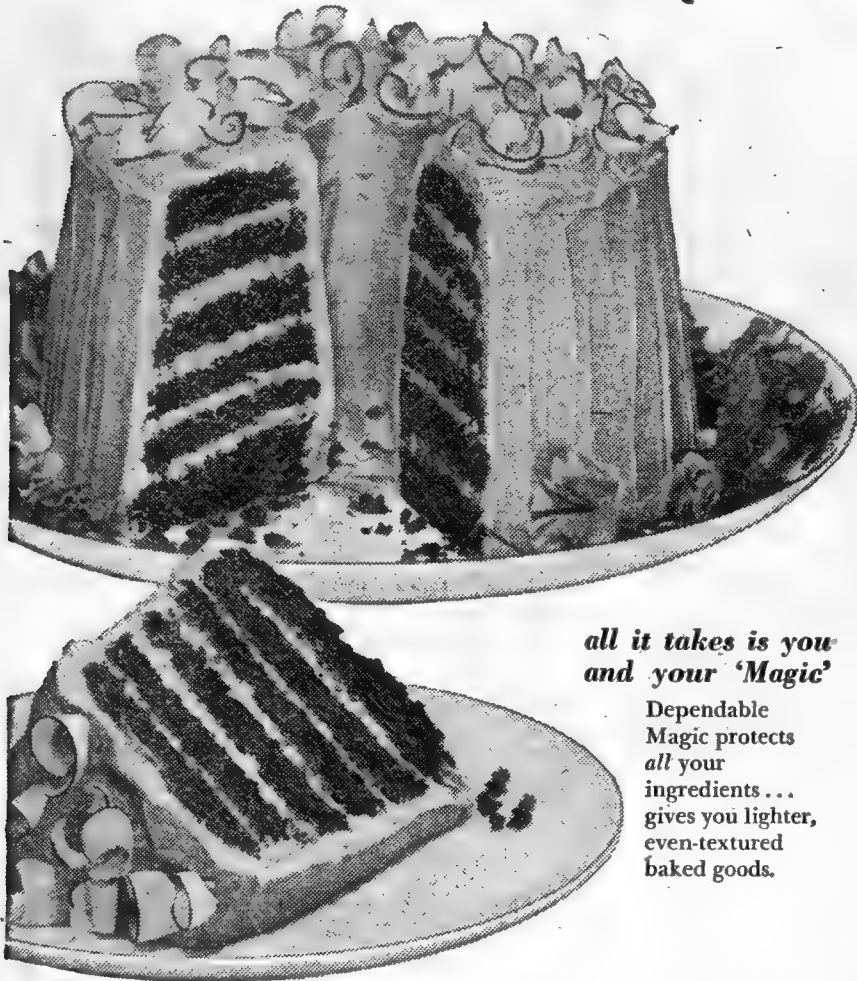


# MACDONALD'S Fine Cut

Makes a better cigarette

Your feather-light  
**Chocolate Chiffon Cake**  
makes these scrumptious

# Mocha Dessert Layers



*all it takes is you  
and your 'Magic'*

Dependable  
Magic protects  
all your  
ingredients...  
gives you lighter,  
even-textured  
baked goods.

## CHOCOLATE CHIFFON CAKE

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 cup once-sifted cake flour     | 5 tablespoons cooking (salad) oil |
| 1½ teaspoons Magic Baking Powder | ½ cup water                       |
| ½ teaspoon salt                  | 3 egg yolks                       |
| ½ cup cocoa                      | 1 teaspoon vanilla                |
| ¾ cup fine granulated sugar      | ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar        |
|                                  | 4 egg whites, at room temperature |

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt, cocoa and sugar together once, then into a large bowl. Make a well in flour mixture and add cooking oil, water, egg yolks and vanilla; mix these liquids a little with mixing spoon, then combine with flour mixture and beat until smooth. Sprinkle cream of tartar over egg whites and beat until very, very stiff (much stiffer than for a meringue). Fold chocolate mixture into egg-white, about a quarter at a time. Turn into *ungreased* tube pan (8 inches, top inside measure). Bake in rather slow oven, 325°, 1 to 1½ hours. Immediately cake is baked, invert pan and allow cake to hang suspended until cold. (To "hang" cake, rest tube of inverted pan on a funnel or rest rim of pan on 3 inverted small cups.)

## MOCHA DESSERT LAYERS

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| ½ cup fine granulated sugar  | 1 pint (2½ cups) chilled whipping cream |
| 2 tablespoons instant coffee | ¼ teaspoon vanilla                      |
| ½ teaspoon salt              | 1 Chocolate Chiffon Cake                |

Combine sugar, coffee and salt. Gradually stir in whipping cream; cover and chill 1 hour. Beat until softly stiff; add vanilla. Continue to beat mixture until stiff. Cut cold cake into 6 layers and put together with whipped cream between layers; frost cake all over with remaining whipped cream. Chill for several hours—preferably overnight. Decorate with shredded coconut or chopped toasted nuts. Yield: 8 to 10 servings.



**Aunt  
Sal  
Suggests**

I hope that Indian summer,  
Is visiting out your way;  
And I hope it brings you happiness,  
Every single day.

**M**OST of us associate housecleaning with the spring and autumn but I did mine in the middle of the summer. That is one particular cleaning and that was a thorough ransacking of my files containing the thousands of letters from you readers. It was really fun re-reading many of those letters again, for nothing is more individual than a person's hand writing and it pleased me how many I recognized at first glance. Not all of your letters contain questions however: some offer such fine ideas that you have found to be helpful in your various household chores. How... how... how I wish I had the room to share more of these with you. Maybe we could talk our editor into giving one issue a year just for the women! Can't you just imagine how disgusted the male readers would be when that issue arrived in their mail boxes? I shudder to think of the remarks they'd make... don't you?

But I shall tuck in a few reader-contributions this month. First of all I want to give you one of the best hints that has ever come my way. It is for cleaning a scorched kettle. Now if this is used neither the kettle nor the frying pan can call each other black. I tried this on an enamel coffee pot, a heavy aluminum pressure cooker and a stainless steel pan. Now don't think I deliberately allowed these three to burn so I could test out this idea. Oh, no, I'm not as keen a "tester" as that. It was respectably a too-long-winded telephone call, a detective story and a bath that made me forget I had something on the stove. Now without any more rambling here it is... If you burn any kettle then chop up a big onion skin and all into the charred ruin and cover with water add a little baking soda, too, if you wish and let it boil and boil. If it is a very bad scorched job you may have to repeat it. There's my good deed for the day!

Mrs. W. A. sent me in this nice recipe a long time back and at last I've got around to sharing it. She calls them:

## Ginger Sugar Tops

This makes a big batch so you with home freezers will want to store half of the dough for a future baking. 4 cups all-purpose flour, 1 cup molasses (or half of it syrup), 1½ cups white sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup butter, 2 tps. baking powder, 2 tps. ginger, 1 tsp. salt, 3 tps. baking soda. I'll not give you detailed mixing orders, I think you can toss those together. Roll into little balls in your hands and dip tops in granulated sugar. Bake on greased cookie sheets in oven 375° F. for about 20 minutes.

As a fine suggestion to you angel cake bakers who have difficulty in using up all the egg yolks that are left begging, Mrs. J. B., of Kamloops, B.C., sends in her really good recipe for a cake that she has named:

## Luxor Loaf

(I wonder where the name came from.) ½ cup egg yolks, ½ cup lukewarm water, ½ tsp. baking soda, 1 cup fine sugar, 1 tsp. vanilla, 1½ cups

cake flour, 2 tps. baking powder, ¼ tsp. salt. We'd better give you Mrs. B.'s method for this.

**Method:** Combine yolks, water and baking soda in large bowl and beat until very light and foamy. Add sugar slowly and beat well after each addition. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt (I did this three times as I was feeling industrious that day) and fold this into egg mixture. Bake in ungreased tube pan in oven 350° F. for about 50 minutes. (I found I had to bake it almost one hour, but our ovens differ, don't they?)

Several years ago I was asked for the recipe for a certain pudding and at that time I could not find it so many of you came to the rescue, among them Mrs. A. B. C., Magrath, Alberta. Now I've had cause to consider Mrs. C. a fine friend in need many a time and one day some months back I heard her name mentioned over a radio programme and the announcer stated it was this lady's birthday (and he candidly mentioned the sum total of her years too). Right then it came to me that was the same lady who had done me so many good turns so I put through a long-distance call to her to send my personal good wishes for a happy birthday. Honestly she acted so grateful you'd think I'd given her a slice of the mint... whatever that is! And now to come back to this pudding I started to tell you about. I find that it bears several names but Mrs. C. calls it butter-scotch dumplings so what's good enough for this dear lady is good enough for me so here it is:

## Butter Scotch Dumplings

Make a syrup by boiling 1 cup brown sugar with 2 cups water and 1 tbs. butter. Place this syrup in the bottom of a cake pan and drop a batter on it by combining these: 1 tbs. butter, ½ cup sugar (white or brown), 1½ cups all-purpose flour, ½ cup sweet milk. Bake in oven 375° F. for about 30 minutes. Of course you can go fancy if you wish and top each serving with whipped cream but you really should be ashamed of yourself for it is plenty super without any extra addition.

And now a few words especially directed to you lucky ladies who have added a home freezer to your homes—and your hearts. So many of you have asked me about obtaining books on freezing. Well you can get a fine reliable one (and free, too!) by writing to Consumer Section, Marketing Service, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario. Be sure and send for it.

Bye bye for now... and every good wish.  
Aunt Sal.

## Let's Ask Aunt Sal

No matter what the weather,  
Or what the season brings,  
There are bound to be some questions,  
About all kinds of things.

I'm going to put this note at the very first so you won't overlook it for I've come to the conclusion that some of you don't read to the very bottom of the page. (Am I right?) Well, here it is anyway. From this month on I will not answer any question either privately or in the column unless the writer signs her name. Now that sounds rather "Irish" for of course I couldn't answer you privately if you didn't sign your name, could I? Some questions came in during the past while that did rate private replies because for one reason or another they did not fit into the column, but I couldn't, for I'm sure an envelope addressed to "Mrs. J. T." would wander hopelessly about the country.

**AND HERE IS ANOTHER MATTER** I want to bring to your attention. Last month I gave my files a thorough



house cleaning and I found a few letters that did not have the "check off" mark that I generally place on them once they've been answered. So if any of you have written me during the last couple of years and you never received an answer, write again will you. This time you need not enclose return postage, but write distinctly on top of the letter "Repeat" and I'll know what you mean. Now after that lecture . . . and I meant every word of it . . . let's get down to brass tacks.

**Q.:** I want a good recipe for rye crisps or ryevita? — (Three requests for this food.)

**A.:** I have never made these, but I received this recipe from a lady who tells me she has often used it.

#### Rye Crisp

1 pint buttermilk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter,  $\frac{7}{8}$  tsp. baking soda,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. salt. Combine these then add enough coarse flour such as rye until the dough is very stiff. Divide into 24 balls and roll on floured board until very thin. Prick holes in top and bake on cookie sheet in hot oven 400° until done. (Now a word about the temperature. Another recipe I got, and think I once shared with you called for a slow oven, but this lady says "no".)

**Q.:** Could you tell me what packers put in the lard to make it keep, and how much they use? — (Mrs. M. B., Colinton, Alta.)

**A.:** I made inquiries about this, but apparently it was one of those professional secrets that they will not divulge. (Any comments from readers on this is welcome.)

**Q.:** Have you a recipe for making cheese from goat's milk? — (Mrs. J. F., Lintlaw, Sask.)

**A.:** I really have done a lot of hunting on this one, but have come up with no results, so, again, I ask you readers if any of you have had any experience in making goat's cheese?

**Q.:** I think you promised us a recipe for soft cheese that spreads, but I haven't seen it in the column? (At least six requests.)

**A.:** Spreadable Cheese (sent in by Mrs. G. B., Wetaskiwin, Alta.) Combine these: 5 cups cottage cheese, 1 cup sweet cream,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup butter, 1 tsp. paprika, 3 tsps. baking soda, salt to taste. Let stand for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour in glass or crock then slowly boil in top of double boiler, stirring often as it scorches easily.

**Q.:** Please give me the name of the firm in Montreal that sharpens pink-ing shears?—(Mrs. R. G., Vegreville, Alta.)

**A.:** I checked this address again with one of the sewing machine shops, and they gave it to me thus: W. L. Chipchase Reg'd, 1667 St. Catherine's St. West, Montreal, Quebec.

**Q.:** What causes sealers filled with home-canned meat to loosen their seals about two months after being put in cellar even though they seemed perfectly sealed at first? — (Mrs. D. V., Rolla, B.C.)

**A.:** First make very sure that the rubber bands were not too wide and that the glass tops were the right ones. Then the main reason for the unhappy condition you name is under-processing. The bath water must be kept at boiling point continuously throughout the whole time. If you add more water than that, water must be boiling. The experts tell us that if throughout the processing time the water should be allowed to go below boiling point then you'll have to start counting back at the beginning again.

**Q.:** I got a plain milk stain on a yellow linen dress and washed it in hot water and detergent and now the stain seems to be "set". Is there any way to now remove it?—(Mrs. A. H.)

**A.:** Professional launderers state that one of the worst stains they encounter is milk stain. When it dries it is almost invisible, but when immersed in hot water it will "set" as yours did. We are advised to soak all animal stains (milk, cream, eggs and blood) in cool water first. The only thing I would advise now is to dampen the stain in cool water and sprinkle pepsin powder (obtainable at drug stores) over the stain and work it in with fingers then wash in warm suds and rinse well.

#### Requests for Cookie Recipes

I am working on three of them, but to date cannot find satisfactory help for any of them. I own hundreds and hundreds of cook books and have spent hours browsing through their cookie sections. So now I come to you readers and ask your assistance.

(1) A cookie with ground rice as one ingredient is wanted by Mrs. A. T. (no address).

(2) A cake or cookie with a chocolate foundation and coconut then a lemon filling like a jelly then a melted chocolate topping is wanted by Mrs. C. C., Launder, Man.

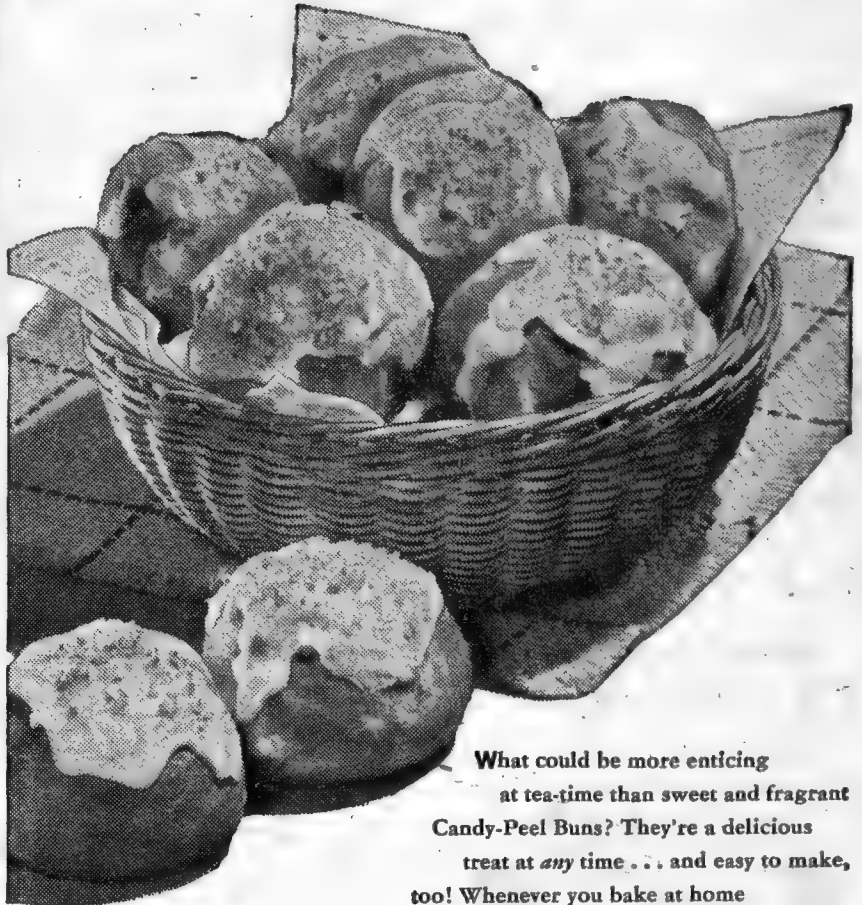
(3) (I see this next request isn't for a cookie, but a milk dish). It is Norwegian or Swedish and is called Chorkmurk is wanted by Mrs. P. U., Grand Centre, Alta.

**Note:** All readers are invited to send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal in care of the Farm and Ranch Review. Only one question to each letter, and must be signed by the full name and address of the writer. If you wish a private reply enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Aunt Sal.

Bread and salt make the cheeks red.—German proverb.

## Sweet-tooth treasures! CANDY-PEEL BUNS



What could be more enticing at tea-time than sweet and fragrant Candy-Peel Buns? They're a delicious treat at any time . . . and easy to make, too! Whenever you bake at home depend on Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast for wonderful results every time. Surprise your family with this toothsome treat tomorrow.

### CANDY-PEEL BUNS

Measure into bowl

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup lukewarm water

Stir in

2 teaspoons granulated sugar

Sprinkle with contents of

2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Meantime, sift together into a bowl

$1\frac{1}{2}$  cups once-sifted all-purpose flour

1 teaspoon salt

2 tablespoons granulated sugar

Mix in

$\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon ground cardamon seeds

Cut in finely

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup chilled shortening

and mix in

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup chopped candied peel

Combine

3 well-beaten eggs

$\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon vanilla

and dissolved yeast.

Stir into flour mixture and beat until smooth

and elastic. Cover with a damp cloth. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. Stir down batter.

Work in an additional

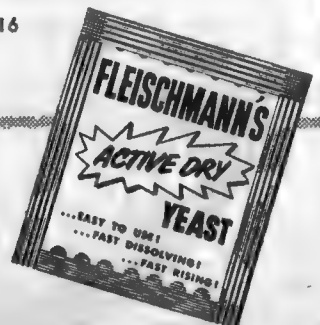
$1\frac{1}{2}$  cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

Turn out dough onto a large square of cheesecloth; gather edges of cheesecloth together loosely and tie. Drop dough into a large pan of cool, but not chilled water and let stand until doubled in bulk, about 45 minutes. Remove dough from cheesecloth and place on very-well-floured board or canvas. Form into a 16-inch roll; cut roll into 16 equal pieces; form into smooth balls. Place, well apart, on greased cookie sheets. Brush with melted butter or margarine. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk, about 25 minutes. Bake in a hot oven, 425°, 12 to 15 minutes.

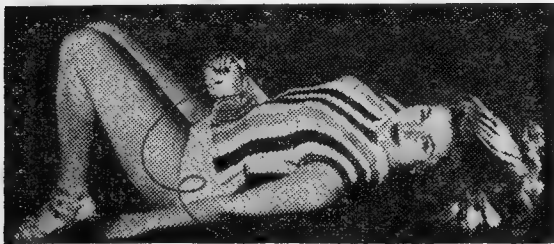
Frost while warm with the following icing and sprinkle with chopped nutmeats.

Combine 1 cup sifted icing sugar and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon vanilla; add sufficient milk to make a stiff icing.

Yield: 16 buns.



Needs no refrigeration  
Always active, fast rising  
Keeps fresh for weeks



## DON'T BE FAT!



Ask YOUR DOCTOR about Reducing with electric deep massages. If you just can't reduce and have tried dieting, pills and tablets—try relaxing, soothing, Electric SPOT-REDUCER, a massager that's tested, and has UL approval. Lose weight where it shows most! The relaxing, soothing massage helps break down FATTY-TISSUES, helps tone the muscles and flesh and the increased awakened blood circulation helps carry away waste fat — helps you regain and keep a firmer and more graceful figure. DON'T Stay Fat! You can lose pounds and inches SAFELY without risking health. Like a magic wand, the "SPOT-REDUCER" obeys your every wish. It's almost like having your own private masseur at home. It's fun reducing this way. Also aids in the relief of those types of aches and pains, and tired nerves that can be helped by massage. The new sensational 1956 Electric "SPOT-REDUCER" laboratory approved model is now available in 25 or 60 cycles AC-110-120 Volts, is handsomely made. It's powerful, noiseless, easy and simple to operate. DON'T DELAY! You have nothing to lose except ugly, embarrassing, undesirable pounds of fat. So why postpone your order another day. AMAZING DELUXE MODEL. Price \$12.95 with instructions.

SPOT-REDUCER CO., 1450 St. Catherine St. East, Box H, Station "C", Montreal, I  
I enclose \$12.95 Cash or money order. Send (Spot-Reducer) post-paid.  
Send C.O.D. I will pay postman only \$12.95 on delivery, plus postage.

## History Of McDougall Church

By BEATRICE CLINK

JUST off 101st Street in the heart of downtown Edmonton, is the little old George McDougall Church, the first Protestant Church in Alberta. It is a real experience to step out of the hustle and bustle of Jasper Avenue into the quiet of this little

let **Javex** do these jobs for you!



To remove clinging film and odors from dairy equipment

... use 1 tablespoonful of Javex per 6 quarts of water for a rinse that gets utensils thoroughly clean and sweet.



THERE ARE PLENTY OF OTHER JOBS FOR **Javex** IN THE BARN AND IN THE HOME

Buy the 64 or 128-oz sizes for greatest convenience and economy.

**Javex**  
AT YOUR GROCER'S

pioneer church now preserved as a museum and monument of our pioneer days.

It is open to the public daily except Mondays and a guide is on hand to take visitors around the old church and explain the many pictures and articles on display. Each visitor is asked to sign the guest book as he leaves and looking it over, we saw names from every province of Canada, most of the states of United States, the British Isles, India and other distant lands.

All stop to read the bronze plaque just inside the gate and then look for a while at the Red River cart preserved under a canvas in the yard of the church. It was in such a crude hand-wrought vehicle that the early pioneers to the West did most of their travelling. The trail from Ft. Garry to Edmonton was worn by the passing of brigades of such carts carrying the necessities of life as well as incoming settlers to the West.

"There will be a great city here some day," Rev. George McDougall remarked to his son, John, as they neared the brow of McDougall Hill overlooking the river valley. There was then no public building outside the Hudson Bay Fort that stood on a bench of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River about three-fourths of a mile to the southeast.

## Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery

Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain. Thousands have been relieved—without resort to surgery.

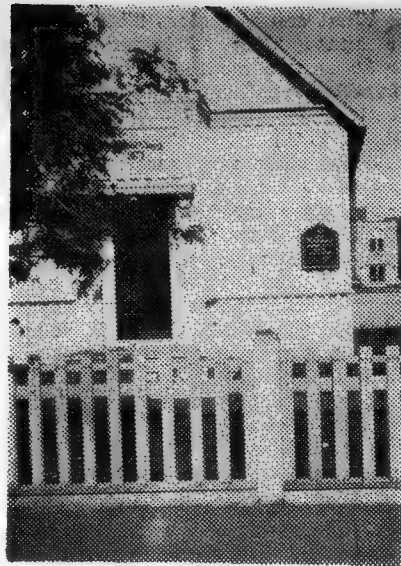
In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne\*)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

Now you can get this new healing substance in suppository or ointment form called *Preparation H*®. Ask for it at all drug stores. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

\*Trade Mark Reg.



Famous McDougall Church.

The first Protestant church in Alberta, a log building, was erected at this spot on the brow of the hill by Rev. George McDougall and a band of his Indians in the summer of 1871. The logs, which were obtained locally, were peeled and fitted painstakingly. It is peculiar in construction in that it has upright logs between the windows, in the corners, and over the front door.

There was a gallery in the church at one time with a little stairway leading up from the front door to the left. It accommodated twenty to thirty people. The original logs can be seen today and the interior of the roof is the same as when erected. The exterior siding was removed in order to rechalk and replaster the logs. The nails used in the siding were made by hand by a blacksmith at Fort Saskatchewan and cost one dollar a pound. The siding was replaced as formerly, running up and down, not horizontally.

Services were held in the log church from 1871 to 1896. Then a new frame church was built and the old log church was placed in the rear.

### Might Have Been a Granary

At one time it was put up for sale and was in imminent danger of being sold to a local farmer to move onto his farm for a granary. Fortunately this was averted by the intervention of an Edmonton business man, P. E. Butchart, who bought it and presented it to Alberta College.

The little church was used as a dormitory by Alberta College for many years and stood along the alley back of the school. In 1943 the Presbytery feeling the need of saving this old Historic Building nominated a committee to raise funds to move and renovate the old church.

About \$6,000 was raised by an appeal to local business organizations and leading citizens donated generously. The church was moved to its present position between the school and the church on 101 Street. The two lower logs had rotted and were replaced. New shingles were needed for the roof. A new floor, new seats modelled after the old ones and new windows were put in.

No further appeal has been made, but all expenses since then have been met by the offerings received in the contribution boxes and by the five-dollar wedding fees received for its use. It has been a popular place for weddings, about two hundred having taken place in it up to the present.

The pulpit and the pulpit chairs were the gift of Rev. Dr. Huestis who was pastor of the church from 1903 to 1907. The chairs are of 12th Century design and are made without any metal bolt or screw, yet they are firm and substantial.

It was the plan of the committee

to make the church a shrine, a place of worship and a museum, hence the pictures you see on the walls are connected with the early history of the church, and the men and women who took a prominent part in its work in early days.

The first group of pictures are of the McDougall family. Mrs. George McDougall was the first white woman to live in Alberta. There are pictures of her sons, John and David, and of her three daughters, one of whom the wife of Senator Hardisty, was the mother of the first white child born in Alberta.

Nearby is a picture of the Methodist parsonage in Edmonton. It stood to the north-east of the church just about where the Memorial Hall now stands.

Rev. George McDougall came to Alberta as a Methodist missionary in 1868. He built a mission house and a school at Victoria, northeast of Edmonton on the bank of the Saskatchewan at a place now called Pagan. Here he carried on a very successful work among the Cree Indians. He came with his son to Edmonton in 1871 and selected a plot on which McDougall Church and Alberta College were erected. He was supposed to have received a quarter section, but for some unknown reason he was crowded into a corner of the section.

They gathered the Indians together and put up a log church, Rev. George McDougall being in charge for four years, 1871 - 1875.

In 1874 George McDougall visited the Stoneys at what is now Morley, west of Calgary. They were noted for periodic trips into the mountains in the vicinity of Banff and hunting expeditions. He went with them up the Bow and they pleaded with him to establish a mission near them. On his return he built a church and school at Morley in 1874, and left his son, John, in charge of it.

### Buffalo Hunt

In 1876 George McDougall returned to visit Morley. He found the people nearly out of meat. He suggested a buffalo hunt. They heard that there were buffalo available northeast of Calgary so decided to go there. Their hunt was successful. They had killed five buffaloes and night was coming on. George McDougall suggested to his son that he would go on ahead and get the fire going at the camp that they had established in some brush near the Bow. His son would load the meat on a sleigh and bring it at a more leisurely pace.

A storm arose and although the son with the horses and sleigh reached the camp, the father did not come. All night they awaited his arrival, but he did not appear. In the morning they made a search for him. They looked for him for three days, then secured help from Calgary. He was finally found thirteen days after he had left them to go to camp.

He was found lying on the prairie, frozen to death, with his hands peacefully folded over his bosom. This was January 23, 1876. Thus ended tragically this remarkable life, a life that would probably have been good for another ten or fifteen years were it not for his untimely end. He lived long enough, however, to leave a great record of service and his name will be passed on to posterity as the builder and founder of the first Protestant Church in Alberta.

Other pictures show early missionaries and ministers of the church. There is one of Rev. Henry Steinhauer, the first native Indian missionary. He was a little boy in a camp of Ojibway Indians in Ontario who made their living by basket making. Elder Case of the local church was asked by a wealthy Phila-

(Continued on page 27)

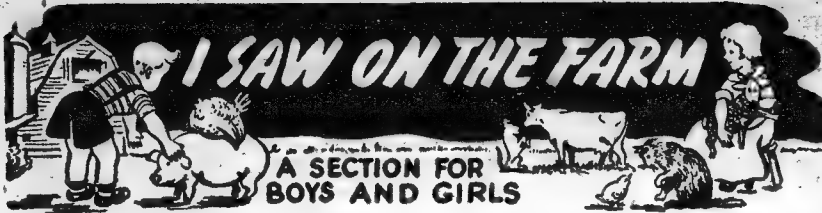
**GIGANTIC PRICE REDUCTIONS!**

• SEE YOUR ARMY & NAVY MAIL-ORDER CATALOGUE—IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED YOURS A POST CARD REQUEST WILL BRING YOU ONE FREE!

**ARMY & NAVY**

MAIL-ORDER DEPT. STORE LTD.  
REGINA, SASK.





One day when I was at my cousin's place, we saw a porcupine at the end of the field. Two of my cousins went and chased it to the house. When it got to the house, it ran around in the yard and then, into the garage. I went home (since it is only  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile) and told Mom and my sisters and brothers, so they went over to see it. After everybody had a look at it, we took a stick and chased it out of the garage. It went under a pile of tin and parts of an old car, and we couldn't get it out, so we left it. The next morning it was gone.—Leta Simmons, Tawatinaw, Alberta.

Several weeks ago the Koethler family was getting ready to go to the lake. Mr. Koethler took the carburetor from the truck to clean it. A little instrument fell out of the carburetor and quick as a flash a chicken picked it up. Mr. Koethler ran after the chicken, but it was too late it had swallowed it and, of course, the carburetor wouldn't work now so their trip had to be cancelled.—E. Wall, Box 933, Swift Current, Sask.

One Sunday, in summer, we went on a fishing trip to our creek. This creek is near Hateleigh. We came to the creek while there were other fishermen, so we went our own way, but they followed us to the spot where we went to, so we all fished together. As we were fishing, we saw an airplane flying to Glaslyn. On this place we fished for about two hours, and not catching any fish, we moved to another spot and found a few suckers. While we were fishing one of us heard a car drive up to the creek, so we got scared and thought it was a game warden. While he was walking up to us he frightened out a nice pheasant. When this make-believe game-warden walked up to us, it was only some of my relations. For at this, we had to return home because we had visitors, so we left the rest fishing. There was a neighbor that went home with us.—Johnny Duchuk, Square Hill, Alberta.

Some weeks ago Saturday, Dad and my mother were away hauling fence posts and my stepsister and I were to watch the sheep so they would not get into the wheat. On Sunday, they were going down to see the sheep and Dad said, "they are over there down by the dam." They said to themselves, "they would go home and we'd both get the strap," (which we never do). Just then Dad tooted the horn and about a hundred antelope ran away and jumped the fence. The sheep weren't in the wheat at all.—Harvey Henlines, Coutts, Alberta.

One day the boys and I went to the neighbor's to play with the boys. They weren't home, but we didn't want to go home, so we looked in the corral and saw a little mouse in the straw. We turned around and there we saw a dead cat. Glen thought it was his cat, so I dragged it home. We showed it to his mother, Dad and children. Then we buried the cat. When their Dad went to milk he saw four cats instead of three cats. It was Glen's cat and we thought it had died! Wasn't that a trick on us! —Clifford Teasdale, Fabyan, Alta.

Last summer, when our roosters were about four months old, we

moved them to a shed about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from our place. One morning when we went down to feed them we found half of them dead. We thought it was a coyote, so we set a trap for him. The next morning several of our men saw two of our dogs coming from that direction, all bloody. They hurried down to see what had happened and they found some more dead ones. Then we knew who our killers were and we made sure they'd never kill anything again.—J. P. Entz, Box 188, Warner, Alberta.

One day last week my brother, Gerald, found a sick hen behind the granary. He called my oldest brother to come and kill it. Gerald wondered what made it sick, so he opened it up. Its heart was as big as a cow's heart and full of lumps and fluid. Its liver was still nice and red.—Karen Grover, Hays, Alberta. (Age 8).

## McDougall Church

(Continued from page 26)

delphian merchant to select a little boy. He would educate him, give him his name, and send him west as a missionary. So it came about that Mr. Steinhauer, a Philadelphia merchant who had recently lost a son studying for the ministry, adopted this little Indian boy. He was educated for the ministry and became associated later with Rev. James Evans in the translating of the Bible into the Cree language. He was in charge of a mission at Whitefish Lake 1869-1872.

The picture shows him with his two sons who became missionaries as well. His oldest daughter married Rev. John McDougall.

There are pictures of Old Fort Edmonton donated by the Hudson Bay Company. One shows an Indian scouting party looking up at the old Fort from the spot which now marks the north end of 105th Street bridge.

Another very interesting picture is one of the 101st Street lift which was used mostly for hauling coal up to the street level from the river valley. A picture of Jasper Avenue in early days is quite a contrast to the modern neon-lighted Jasper Avenue of today.

## "LITTLE GIANT" SAW MILLS

Still for honest value, the lowest-priced Portable Sawmill. Turning out, per dollar invested, the most and best sawn lumber on the market.

### A SIZE FOR YOUR JOB

12-ft. Carriage — 2 Head Blocks, Husk & Ways ..... **\$840.00**  
16-ft. Carriage — 3 Head Blocks, Husk & Ways ..... **\$1,065.00**

All Mill Parts Interchangeable. Has Ball-Bearing Mandrel, Roller Bearing Carriage Wheels, Trackways, Saw Guide, Splitter and Drive Pulley, Less the Saw. A new power, foot-operated Receder for a new — or any "LITTLE GIANT" mill—this is safe in operation, and easy to install.

**Price \$104.00**

If terms required, we handle the paper, no finance charges — only bank interest or extended payments. You get service on shipment on a new mill — and service when parts are required. Orders Shipped the day received.  
Edgers — Planers — Power Units

**Machinery Depot Limited**

1009 - 11th Street East Phone 51122  
CALGARY ALBERTA

Besides the pictures, other tokens of the past have been gathered in this memorial church. There is a showcase with a collection of vessels used in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Another item is an old copper kettle used by a party coming from Winnipeg across the prairies.

There is also the Ordination Bible of the Rev. George McDougall which was presented to him on the occasion of his ordination in 1854. Close by this is a Cree syllable Bible, a Cree hymn book, and other interesting old books.

In another showcase we see some Indian relics. Here we have an Indian scalping instrument which a farmer plowed up in an Indian battlefield near Clive. Of interest, too, is a knife for scraping buffalo hides, as well as an instrument called an Indian food grinder found in the Peace River district. An Indian bludgeon reflects the cruelty of the era before the missionaries.

Here our tour of the old George McDougall church ends, a tour which has taken us back into the early days of Edmonton and the early days of the church.

As we pass out the doorway of the little church, we pause to read the verses written by Rev. J. T. Stephens. This one seems especially appropriate.

*"No, just a simple church beyond the Fort.*

*A humble building yet a holy place*

*And here where now a modern city rears.*

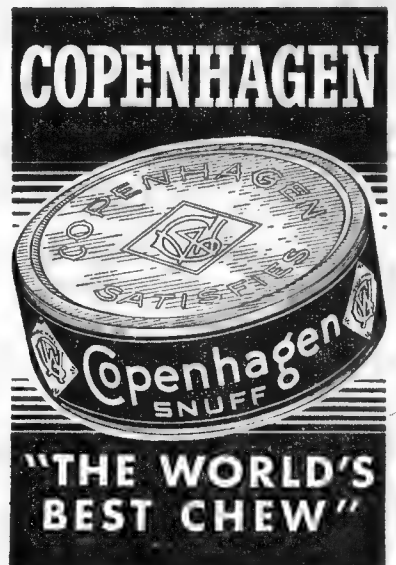
*Its mighty skyline for a world to see.*

*Still stands with logs they hauled, those gallant souls,*

*This dwelling place of God, this precious shrine,*

*McDougall's Church, what memories are thine!"*

A weedy shelterbelt invites damage to trees and shrubs from rodents and insects.



Pump Handle Pete  
Says . . .

## 9 GOOD REASONS

Why YOU Should INSTAL a

## JENSEN PRESSURE WATER WELL PUMP

Priced As Low As

**\$152.00**

F.O.B. Calgary or Regina



1. First Cost Is Only Cost. Developed with all the Engineering "Know How" of the Oil Well Industry.
2. Superior in every way to conventional types for Simplicity — Versatility — Dependability.
3. Whether designed for 7' or 7,000', the same high quality in every unit.
4. Specially designed for Pressure Systems, and built to A.P.I. Specifications.
5. "Beam Balance" design eliminates all strain from working parts. Thousands of these unequalled Pump Jacks in use for Towns, Industries, Farms, Motels and Schools.
6. You get the Pump best suited to your need.
7. Water costs LESS when you use a "JENSEN".
8. Full Information on Request.

**McPHERSON & THOM LTD.**

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS  
8th Avenue and St. John Street  
REGINA, SASK.

802 - 11th Avenue S.W.  
CALGARY, ALTA.

Send Full Particulars re JENSEN PUMPING UNITS

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....



**SELL to the U.S.  
RANCHER Stockman**

With the only Weekly Livestock publication published in the area. Over 14,000 subscribers concentrated in these rich livestock states. Advertise in the Reporter and give them a chance to buy from you.

**WESTERN LIVESTOCK  
REPORTER**

Box 1497 Billings, Montana

**SIM'S AUCTION MART**  
Auction Sale Dairy Cattle  
**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30th**

Approximately 100 head of top-quality Dairy Cows and Heifers, including Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey Cows.

Write or phone **SIM'S AUCTION MART**  
Box 453 Red Deer, Alberta

**RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION  
TODAY!**

**YEARLING ROMNELET RAMS  
DEVELOPED FOR WESTERN  
CONDITIONS BY WESTERN  
SHEEP MEN.**

Blocky, Well Boned, Clean Faced,  
Hardy and Ambitious.

**C. J. ANDERSON, Brooks, Alta.**  
**R. E. ANDERSON, Scandia, Alta.**

Dial 1270 **RADIO STATION** Dial 1270

# CHAT

*Medicine Hat*

**THE FRIEND OF THE FARMER AND  
RANCHER IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA  
AND SASKATCHEWAN.**

# CHAT

*Medicine Hat*  
1000 Persuasive Watts  
ALBERTA

A wind blowing at 76 miles an hour exerts a pressure of 15 lbs. per square inch.

Alberta has over 7,000 producing oil wells and the daily production, under conservation is around 406,000 barrels.

Wheat acreage in Great Britain this year totalled around 2,200,000 acres, an increase of 16% over the previous year. A yield of around 45 bushels to the acre was anticipated, but harvest weather has been very bad, which will cut the outturn.

In the first six months of this year 69,924 people migrated to Canada, one-third being from the British Isles. It is expected that immigration total for the year will be 135,000.

Dr. L. B. Thomson, 56, for six years head of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation act, died of a heart attack at his home in Regina on September 17.

### OVERWORKED

Visitor: "But why are you so angry with the doctor, Mrs. Blank?"  
Hostess: "I told him I was tired and he asked to see my tongue."

**COLON TROUBLES**  
FREE BOOK Tells Facts



**Avoid  
Dangers  
of Delay**

Learn about Colon troubles, Stomach conditions, Piles and other Rectal ailments. Causes, effects and treatment are explained in a 130-page book, sent FREE. McCleary Clinic and Hospital, C1076 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs 3, Mo.

## Letters To The Editor

FARM-CITY WEEK

The Editor:

Our good friends to the South designated the week of November 16-22, 1956, as "National Farm-City Week". This is a step in the right direction. I think Jack Canuck should stop long enough to, also, take that same road of inter-dependence and Brotherhood, and to examine the foundations upon which the nation's "Industrial Towers" are being built?

Here is the background in the United States, as told by one of your farm contemporaries: "One hundred years ago, 88 per cent of the American people lived on the land. Today our population ratios are turned upside down. Today 88 per cent of the people are in the cities, towns and villages; only 12 per cent are on the land. Yet these 12 per cent are able to produce food, and more than enough food, for all of us. We couldn't have our abundant American life today if we did not have a highly productive agriculture. Farm needs city; city needs farm. Neither can live without the other. That is the story that Farm-City Week should tell, and we in agricultural co-operatives are in a unique position to tell it. We are membership organizations made up of farmers. We are also business organizations. We work both sides of the street; we see both sides of the picture. We operate in the fields and in the barns; also in the factories and the market-place. Farm-City Week is an opportunity. It's a public relations vehicle; new, shiny, packed with power, gassed-up and ready to go!"—(R. B. G., Ithaca, N.Y.)

"Torontonion."

There are 141,00 dairy herds in England and half have fewer than 14 cows.

## Government of the Province of Alberta Announces the Eighth Annual MASTER FARM FAMILY AWARD

For 1956 to the Following:

**ALFRED GEORGE ROSE**  
Ricinus

**JOHN P. ROZMAHEL**  
Viking

**A. D. FRASER**  
Teepee Creek

**WILFRED L. MCGILLIVRAY**  
Coaldale

The Master Farm Family Award is recognized by an award of \$1,000.00, an engraved plaque and a name plate for the farm entrance. The purpose of the Master Farm program is to find and honour those who have achieved notable progress in farming, home-making and citizenship, and who, by their example, are encouraging interest in farming as a way of life. The Department of Agriculture is indeed proud and gratified with the high standard of attainment among the farm citizens of Alberta as revealed by the Master Farm Family Program.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Government of the Province of Alberta

**HON. L. C. HALMRAST,**  
Minister



**R. M. PUTNAM,**  
Deputy Minister

# CKOV

Kelowna B.C. Dial 630

"The Voice of the Okanagan"

How long have you been a CKOV listener? 25 years? 15? 10? 5? Regardless, we'd like to hear from you! It's our SILVER JUBILEE on Nov. 4, 1956, and we'd like to get thousands of letters or cards. Bureau of Broadcast Measurement, Study No. 7, shows clearly that CKOV, Kelowna, has B.C.'s 4th largest audience, next only to VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, and NEW WESTMINSTER. First in 1931, and First Today, thanks to your loyalty! Let's hear from you! (Including former residents now outside our radius.)



"OVopogo"  
(Closely related to  
Oopopogo!)

# CKOV

## COMPLETE NEWS COVERAGE

from

## Radio Station CFQC

Saskatoon

600 K.C.

5000 Watts

A.M. NEWS...

6:15 — 6:20  
6:45 — 6:50  
7:15 — 7:20  
7:45 — 8:00  
8:30 — 8:35  
9:00 — 9:05  
10:00 — 10:05

THE WORLD TODAY

12:15 — 12:50 p.m.

FACTS ABOUT FARMING

1:20 — 1:35 p.m.

P.M. NEWS...

4:00 — 4:10  
5:45 — 6:10  
10:00 — 11:30 p.m.

THE WORLD TO-NIGHT

11:00 — 11:30 p.m.

## CFQC

THE RADIO HUB OF SASK.  
SASKATOON



hear...

**BRODER'S  
N-E-W-S**

Presented

**Monday to  
Saturday**

12:30 - 12:40 p.m.

ON

**CKYL**

630 Kilocycles

PEACE RIVER, ALTA.

**Letters to the Editor****WHEAT CROPS OF THE PAST**

The Editor:

Regarding article on wheat surplus in your issue of September, in which it is stated that this is due to Mother Nature. I do not think better crops are being produced than when I was farming, unless you go back to 1887, very dry, 1888 when a heavy crop froze and 1889 which was dry. If those years came again we would have to import wheat. Outside of those years if we got 50c a bushel we were well away. At \$1.50 a bushel there are more people farming for easy money. The help is the same way, if you offer big wages you would have so much human flesh you would need a cannery to make cat and dog food. — W. H. Erant, 637 Victoria Drive, Penticton, B.C.

**STILL THE ANCIENT ENGINE**

The Editor:

In your July issue you carried an article on an ancient engine by an elderly gentleman. It's 70 years on September 11th since I was a little boy and since my Dad had five engines of various kinds, I grew up with engines, and my engine experience dates back to middle '90's. My experience has earned me four breeds of certificates for Alberta, besides the experience I have had in Wisconsin, Minn., N. Dakota, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Hence I may be able to throw a little light on the ancient engine. It had a sprocket on the crankshaft and a large sprocket on the one wheel like on a binder.

So it was a chain drive and all the horses had to do was to steer the engine like they were hitched to a wagon and do some pulling in tough spots to keep the engine from pulling over sideways since the engine was driven from one side only.

There was a seat near the front end of engine for the teamster.

It was a big improvement over the portable which had to be drawn by horses. Otherwise the engine was much the same as the later tractors. — Emil Lorentson, Box 13, Bindloss, Alta.

**CANADA'S INSECT LIFE**

About 80,000 different kinds of insects live in Canada, according to a recent census made in the Canadian National Collection of Insects at Ottawa. In making this estimate, G. P. Holland, Chief of the Insect Systematics and Biological Control Unit, Canada Department of Agriculture, and head curator of the National Insect Collection added that "new ones are being discovered every day".

This means that there are about twice as many kinds of insects in Canada alone as there are different kinds of animals, birds and fish combined, in the entire world. If Noah were building his ark today — this time for a pair of each of the living creatures of Canada only — he would have to include a room some 500 feet long and 160 feet wide just to provide each pair with one square foot of space.

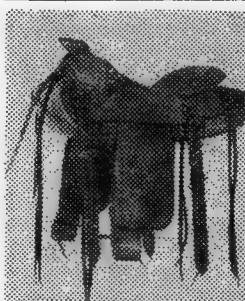
Museum specimens, being dead, do not require so much space. In fact, between two and three million insects are stored in the Canadian National Insect Collection. As a means to enable Canada to cope with the enormous problem of segregating and identifying all these different insects Mr. Holland stated:

"This relatively young collection has already attained status as one of the most important in the Americas. Its tremendous value as a source of authoritative reference makes it one of our great national assets."



Jimmy Andrews, Moose Jaw. He likes riding horses, but none were around on this occasion.

The protein in milk is of the best quality obtained in any form.



**Famous  
Saddle  
King  
Saddles**

Low Moose Cutting Horse Roper **\$138.00**

Saddle King Saddles are

Unconditionally Guaranteed  
A NEW SADDLE OR YOUR MONEY  
BACK. If not completely satisfied.

We Pay Shipping Charges.

Western Canadian Distributors

**McIntyre's Saddlery**

SWIFT CURRENT, SASK.

"Saskatchewan's Finest Western Store"  
Write for FREE Catalogue.

FROM NINE TILL  
NOON THERE'S

**LUCKY  
LISTENING  
LADIES**

ON

**CKRD**

9:00 - 10:00

Community Special

10:00

News.

10:05

Who Am I?

10:15

Mary Lou Calling.

10:30

Eaton's Personal Shopper.

10:45

Morning Memo's.

11:05

Hits For the Mrs.

**CKRD**

850 Kc.

1000 Watts

REED DEER

— ALBERTA

Tune In  
"SQUARE  
DANCE  
Notebook"

Every Wednesday  
at 7:00 p.m.

PRESENTED  
BY

Saskatchewan  
Power  
Corporation

OVER

**CKRM**

DIAL 980 REGINA

**MONDAY to FRIDAY**

at 12:15 noon

The Department of Agriculture presents

**"CALL of the LAND"**

- Information on Modern Farming.

- Interviews with Farmers.

- Current Trends in Marketing.

**EVERY SUNDAY**

at 12:30 noon

Consolidated Mining &amp; Smelting Co. presents

**"COMINCO COMMENTARY"**

By GRANT MacEWAN

**CFRN - RADIO**

DIAL 1260

\* Listened to by more people in Edmonton every week than any other station.

\* B.B.M. 1956.



## New Hog Grading Plan

THE Canadian Federation of Agriculture is working on recommendations for changes in hog grading in Canada.

The Federation says that the merit of carcass grading is that it permits more accurate grading and the segregation into grades of carcasses of comparable value. But experience has shown that this is not now being accomplished to the degree possible, mainly for the reason that the carcass grades were not originally established strictly on the basis of carcass values, but rather to compare with the live grades in existence in 1934, at which time carcass or live grading was left optional to the producer.

The grades proposed by the Federation separate hog carcasses into three broad groups:

1. All carcasses of A or Select Bacon type, the most desirable in both domestic and export markets.
2. B or bacon type carcasses.
3. All other carcasses.

The following is the full text of the resolution passed by the CFA Board:

1. Resolved that the Canadian Federation of Agriculture approves in principle the adoption of the following hog carcass grades:

- A Type—Ideal weight, 135-165 lbs. No. 1 back fat.
- A Type—Ideal weight, 135-165 lbs. No. 2 back fat.
- A Type—Underweight, 125-134 lbs. No. 1 and No. 2 back fat.
- A Type—Overweight, 166-175 lbs. No. 1 and No. 2 back fat.
- B Type—125-185 lbs.
- C Type—125-195 lbs.
- Culls.
- Light—124 Down.
- Heavy—196 Up.

Further resolved that adoption of these grades be subject to satisfactory negotiation of readjustment of premiums with the Federal Government,

and a satisfactory agreement regarding differentials on grades to be negotiated between producers and packers.

Resolved that Federal Government premiums on the new grades be \$3.00 per head on A Type, Ideal Weight, No. 1 Back Fat Carcasses, and \$2.00 on A Type, Ideal Weight No. 2 Back Fat Carcasses.

Resolved that the Canadian Federation of Agriculture appoint a standing committee to negotiate on hog differentials, and on other matters they may be specifically charged with from time to time.

## Early Western Grain Exports

H. A. Dowler, now of Fisher Home, Alberta, was one of the first country elevator operators in this province, and was also export manager at Vancouver for one of the earliest elevator companies.

The Alberta Pacific Elevator Co. was launched in 1904, with Messrs. Beiseker and Davidson, prominent financiers of the period, being the main backers. L. P. Strong was brought to Alberta to superintend the company's operations. F. A. Dowler was secretary-treasurer.

While on a visit to the editorial office of The Farm and Ranch Review, H. A. Dowler related some of the experiences in the grain business in the early years of Alberta. He operated an elevator at Millet and farmers in Central Alberta then grew oats and barley mainly. Ladoga wheat was introduced but it was of poor quality. Next came Ruby wheat, of excellent milling quality, but susceptible to shelling. Banner oats and O.A.C. 21 barley were the preferred varieties.

In 1909 Mr. Dowler was made export manager of the company at Vancouver. He then was 28 years old. He opened an export market for Alberta wheat in Mexico and that

crop year exported over a million bushels thereto. The wheat was shipped on consignment, but the Mexican millers liked it so well they snapped it up by the carload.

"You know it is my cherished plan to move all our grain through Vancouver," wrote Mr. Strong to Mr. Dowler in 1910. "The increase each year is phenomenal and is in every way bearing out the prognostications I made five years ago. We are enlarging our plants here in Alberta all the time with a view to handling very largely increased volumes of grain, and the quantity that will go through Vancouver from year to year will be increased in accordance with the increase here in Alberta."

In 1908 Alberta's wheat production was only 6,800,000 bushels. By 1910 it had reached 9,000,000 and increased steadily year after year.

"While Mr. Strong's dream of all Alberta's wheat being exported through Vancouver could not be realized because of the tremendous expansion in production," said Mr. Dowler, "there is no question but that he realized the possibilities and pioneered the grain movement via the Pacific."

Mr. Dowler managed to sell 325 cars of Alberta oats to the United States army for shipment to the Philippines for feed for army mules and horses. These oats were of better quality and lower in price than oats in the United States. The shipment went via Seattle. Alberta barley in quantity was also sold for mule feed, such animals being used in railway construction in the U.S. midwest.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

### AGENTS WANTED

**WATCHES—JEWELLERY—RINGS**  
Write for all New 1957 Illustrated Wholesale Catalogue. Canadian Precise Watch Company, Importers, Dept. M., 73 Adelaide West, Toronto.

### DEALERS WANTED

Sandhills, U.S.A., made Cattle Oilers, \$37.50. Farmers' introductory offer, prepaid, \$48.20 with one \$10.70 gal. Heskell Fly, Lice, Warble Killer (Mix) with 20-40 gals. Fuel Oil. Use in any applicator.

DAND'S, Swift Current, Sask.

### EDUCATIONAL

**COMPLETE YOUR HIGH SCHOOL** at home in spare time with 59-year-old school. Texts furnished. No classes. Diploma. Information booklet free. American School, Dept. X786, 1610 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal

### FARM MACHINERY

#### DON'T RUN OUT OF GAS

Farm-craft gas gauge, accurate, instantly visual at a glance. Regular price \$3.98, now only \$2.25. State make and model of tractor when ordering. Write or send money orders direct to Wm. Cozart & Son, 301 - 10th Ave., West, Calgary, Alta.

### FOR SALE

**ALL KINDS OF CLOTHS FROM 15c yard** — 1/2 to 1 yard remnants. Plain cottons in assorted colors — (16c yard) 22 yards (or Satinette) \$3.52. Plain Satine, assorted colors (16c yard) 22 yards (or Ducks 12), \$2.92. Stripped Broadcloth for shirts or pyjamas (17c yard) 22 yards \$3.74. Floral Ticking, assorted patterns (17c yard), 18 yards \$3.06. Heavy Solid Drill (19c yard), 12 yards 36" lace, \$5.89. 12 linen towels \$2.28. 1000 assorted buttons and buckles 75c. Plain Flannelette, assorted shades (24c yard), 22 yards \$5.28. Jacquard Drapery material, assorted colors (85c yard), 10 yards \$8.50. Check Flannelette for shirts (35c yard), 18 yards \$5.50. Floral or striped Flannelette, for pyjamas (27c yard), 23 yards \$5.21. Order C.O.D. Send no money. 100% refunds. Mrs. I. Schaefer, Box 264, Drummondville, P.Q.

### PAINT, \$1.50 GALLON

Dark Red Barn Paint, grey, brown, green paint. Paint Centre, 221 Parliament St., Toronto.

### CLEAR, FLEXIBLE PLASTIC SHEET

Waterproof, soft, light, tear resistant will not dry out or become brittle 54" wide, 60c yard run, minimum order 3 yards. Post paid if cash with order. Sample on request. Write Canadian Organic Developments, Ltd., 306 Burns Building, Calgary, Alberta.

**HARNESSES** — Twenty sets standard, full sizes, styles, single, brass mounted, single work harness, complete with collars, hames, price \$20.00 each set; \$35 two sets. Railway shipments to stations with agents at same on receipt of money order. F. Bulmer, 1817 Boissefrance Rd., St. Laurent, Quebec

**FOR SALE — 50 TONS GOOD QUALITY BALED UPLAND HAY.** Well cured; \$18.00 per ton on car. Contact Julius Iverson, Endeavour, Sask.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

**MOVING TO VICTORIA?** Reasonably priced modern, six-room ranch style bungalow, fully insulated. In city, near two schools, bus line, shopping area. Automatic heating. Landscaped. Extra washroom in one bedroom. Particulars from owner, D. R. Dawson, 3136 Fifth St., Victoria, B.C.

### INSTRUCTION

**EARN MORE! WITH BUSINESS TRAINING.** Bookkeeping, Salesmanship, Short-hand, Typewriting, etc. Lessons, 50c. Free literature. Canadian Correspondence Courses, 1290 Bay Street, Toronto.

### LEATHER GOODS

#### THE STAMPEDE SADDLE & LEATHER CO.

A complete line of custom-built saddles, bridles and leather goods. Distinctive western leather craft. 1034 - 2nd Street East, Calgary, Alberta. Phone 695775. Mail orders accepted.

### LIVESTOCK

**YOUR LIVESTOCK COMMISSION AGENT, PAUL & MACDONALD,** prompt, efficient service. Office telephone 55301; Residence 440485 or 871738, Calgary, Alta.

**ADAMS, WOOD & WEILLER, LTD.,** livestock Commission Agents, Alberta Stockyards, Calgary. Phone 55121; Nights: 51257, 448076, 442650.

**WHEREVER AND HOWEVER** you sell your milk, you are paid by test. With Jerseys, you know your test will be high. Jerseys milk surprisingly, too, on less feed... economical production. Economical to buy or raise, economical to feed — you'll like Jerseys! Full information without obligation. Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, 290 Lawrence Avenue West, Toronto.

**SELLING AT THE PUBLIC LIVESTOCK AUCTION SALE,** in the Rodeo Grounds (under cover), Hanna, Alberta, on Saturday, October 27th, 2 p.m., 8 registered Red Poll male spring calves. All sires imported for 20 years. Dual-purpose cattle. T.B. accredited and Bangs free herd. Long lived. Buy there and increase milk flow. Have better beef cattle and get rid of horns. Jack Sutherland, Drawer 20, Hanna, Alta.

### PERSONAL

**NEWLY-WED? ENGAGED? MARRIED?** Modern informative booklet and literature. 10c (coin). Western Distributors, Box 24-LPR, Regina, Sask.

**ADULTS! BIRTH CONTROL BOOK** plus modern sex booklet. Both for 25c. Latest information. Confidential. Mailed in plain, sealed wrapper. Western Distributors, Box 24GR, Regina, Sask.

**SICKLY? NO PEP? IN PAIN?** When other treatments don't help — try Wonder Herbal Remedies (Teas and tablets) to regain vigorous health. Write for list today! Western Distributors, Box 24RPR, Regina.

**QUIT SMOKING, CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF** — Easily, quickly, reliably, tested remedy. Satisfaction or money refunded. Save your health and money! Complete treatment, \$1.98. Western Distributors, Box 24-WR, Regina.

**LADIES! NEW IMPROVED DUPREE PILLS!** Help relieve pain, etc., associated with monthly periods. \$3.00 or (Triple strength). Cotes pills, \$5.00. Airmailed. Western Distributors, Box 24AR, Regina.

### SPRAYERS

**MR. FARMER! A REMINDER TO YOU!** For all field spraying and pumping equipment, see the Golden Arrow Sprayers Ltd., 1439 - 10th Ave. East, Calgary, Alta.

### STAMMERING

Stammering Corrected. Helpful booklet gives full information. Free copy. Write: Wm. Dennison, 553-R Sherbourne St., Toronto.

## NEW FARMING SKILLS for BOYS AND GIRLS

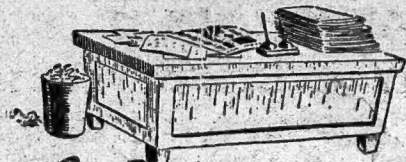
Are you interested in learning new skills and getting new ideas of what you can do and be? A stimulating and worthwhile experience awaits you at the Provincial Schools of Agriculture and Home Economics at Olds, Vermilion and Fairview.

The Fall Terms opens October 30th. Write now for further information to the Principal of the School in your area, or to



Superintendent,  
Schools of Agriculture,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Legislative Building,  
Edmonton, Alberta.





## The Editor's Desk

Within the next 20 years Japan may be a larger importer of Canadian grain than is Great Britain. That intimation was made by Canada's minister of transport, Hon. G. C. Marler, in an address to the Vancouver board of trade.

\* \* \*

Prices of feeder cattle rose so fast in the United States that buyers have been warned against paying too much for such stock. The strong rise in the price of fat cattle brought about the situation.

\* \* \*

Fred L. Legge, of Duncan, B.C., in renewing his subscription to the Farm and Ranch Review, said he has taken the publication from its start in 1905. He homesteaded south of Granum, when the place was called Leavings.

\* \* \*

The cash income of Canadian farmers for the first six months of the present year was \$1,188,000,000, up \$137,672,000 from the first six months of last year. Such income is lagging far behind increases in costs.

\* \* \*

J. H. M. Randell, of Red Deer Hill, Sask., writes: "That short article in your September issue 'Be Careful of Her, Lord,' by Ida Haliburton, is one of the most charming things I have ever read in a long life of heavy reading. Would you publish my thanks in your next issue."

\* \* \*

Ida Haliburton's address has been mislaid by ye editor. Would the lady please write me.

\* \* \*

An 8-weeks' Farm Mechanics course will be conducted by the University of Saskatchewan from October 29 to December 31, and repeated from January 7 to March 1. The purpose is to develop mechanical skills for use on the farm, and is available to farmers 16 years and up. There is no tuition fee. I received publicity material too late for publication in this issue, but those interested should write L. C. Paul, extension specialist, Extension Dept., University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

\* \* \*

Dr. Paul Dudley White, the American heart specialist who attended President Eisenhower when he suffered an attack last year, made the following statement to the European Congress of Cardiologists assembly at Stockholm, Sweden: "Over-eating among leading citizens as a cause of high blood pressure and heart trouble may play even more of a role in the destiny of the world than the under nutrition of hundreds of millions. Rather an enigmatic utterance!"

\* \* \*

The real cause of the trouble in Egypt lies in the fact that for generations some 1,400 Egyptians controlled 40% of the narrow ribbon of Nile-irrigated land, while 16,000,000 landless sharecroppers could not realize sufficient by their efforts to feed their families.

\* \* \*

Mr. and Mrs. Alf Bradshaw, of Condor, Alberta, write that they used to be readers of the Farm and Ranch Review years ago but have not taken it for a long time. While visiting at Gem, Alberta, they were given a copy and found oldtimers' stories interesting so they took out a new subscription. The Bradshaws homesteaded at Pandora.

Farm families and farm communities rear, feed, clothe, shelter and educate farm boys and girls. By the time they reach 25 years of age half leave the farms for the cities. Ezra Benson, United States' secretary of agriculture, says this has been one of the biggest, most valuable and least publicized of all subsidies.

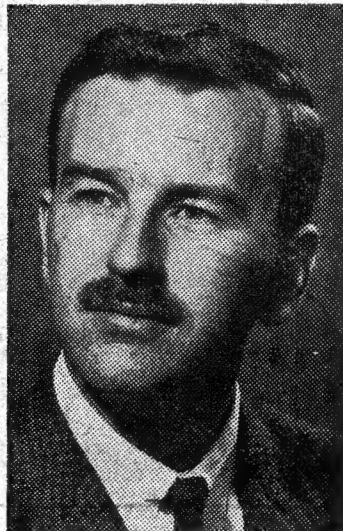
"What's the matter?" the cartoonist asked the editor. "It's a good joke, isn't it?"

"It's a very good joke," replied the editor. "The first time I heard it I laughed until the tears ran down my bib."



G. Allan O'Brien, M.Sc.

Recently appointed assistant manager of Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd.



John C. Ross, C.A.

Recently appointed secretary and treasurer of Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd.

## VioBIN DEHORNING PASTE



Humane—effective for calves up to two months. No bleeding. No sore heads to treat.

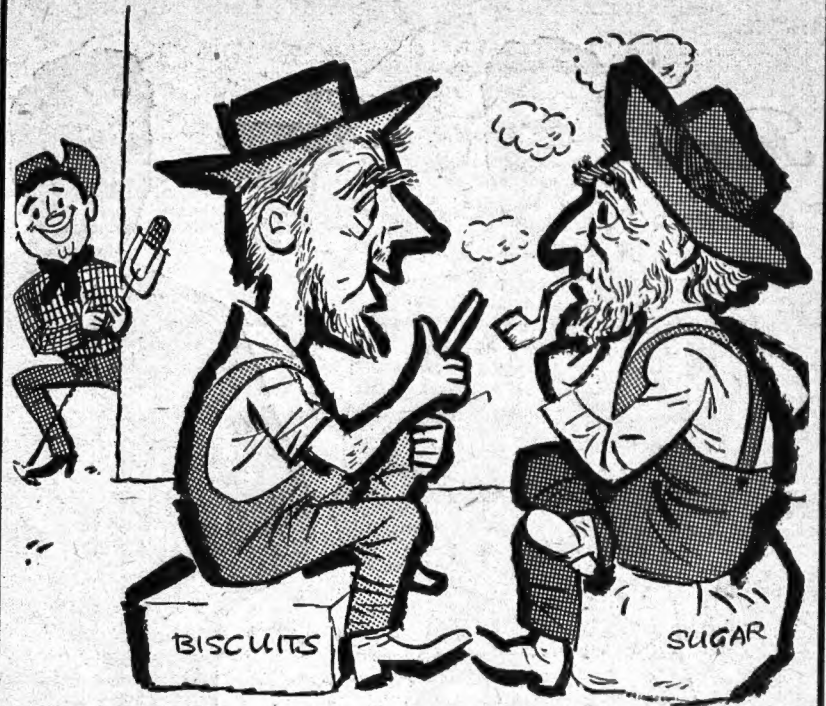
COSTS LESS THAN 2c PER CALF

1½ oz. (15 to 25 calves) .75c

3½ oz. (35 to 50 calves) \$1.00

At Drug and Feed Stores

VIOBIN (CANADA) LIMITED  
St. Thomas, Ontario Vancouver, B.C. V-729



Hear the—

# EB AND ZEB SHOW

Eb and Zeb are back . . . funnier than ever in their brand new series sponsored by Calgary Power! Be sure you listen-in to the lovable, laughable pair . . . share their mirth-provoking humour every week night.

Presented by

## CALGARY POWER LTD.

Every Week-Nite following  
the Wheat Pool News

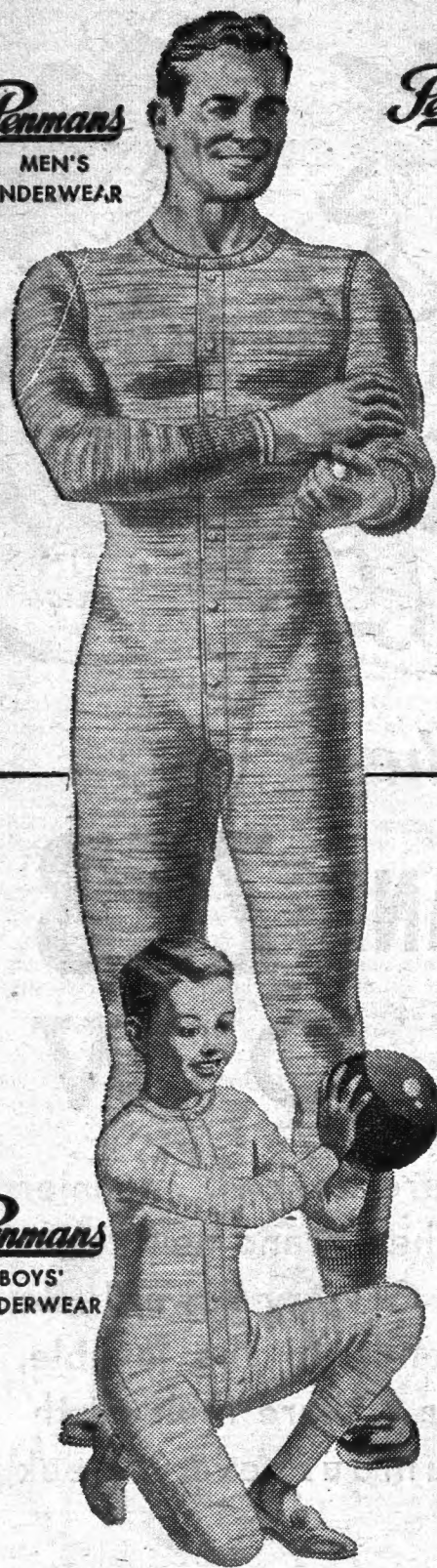


CALGARY, ALBERTA

Dial 1060



**Penmans**  
MEN'S  
UNDERWEAR



**Penmans**  
(SWEATERS)



A SYMBOL OF QUALITY  
FOR OVER 80 YEARS

**Penmans**  
GIRLS' UNDERWEAR



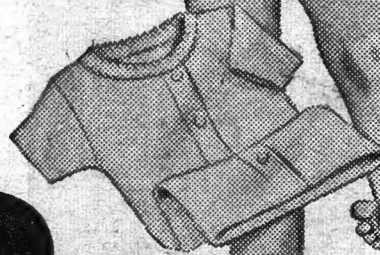
**Penmans**  
WOMEN'S  
UNDERWEAR

**Penmans**  
INFANTS'  
UNDERWEAR

**Penmans**  
BOYS'  
UNDERWEAR



**Penmans**  
DRESS AND  
SPORT SOCKS



**Penmans**  
MEN'S AND BOYS'  
T-SHIRTS



**Penmans** WORK SOCKS

# Penmans

UNDERWEAR • HOSIERY • T-SHIRTS

**YOUR DOLLARS BUY BETTER FIT,  
MORE WEAR AND LONGER SERVICE...**

People who look for value and quality when they shop make sure they buy garments with the PENMANS label. They know the Penmans tradition for fine knitted wear . . . famous since 1868 . . . is their best guarantee of getting the most for their money.

Other **Penmans** products: Penmans Golf Hose, Penmans Mitts, Merino "95" Underwear, Merino "71" Underwear, Fleece-Lined Underwear



# Ea

is at its



EX LIBRIS  
UNIVERSITATIS  
ALBERTENSIS

# Power

Family of

## JOHN DEERE TRACTORS for 1957



New John Deere Tractors offer greatly increased power that permits you to do more work each day at lower labor cost. They're engineered for new ease in handling, with a more widely adaptable hydraulic system that's fast and smooth. You're comfortable at the handy controls, finish a day's work without strain. Modern, all-new John Deere engines are dependable and economical as always, with simple 2-cylinder design . . . built to stay on the job year after year with minimum expense and low fuel cost . . . and to deliver stepped-up, lively, responsive power for drawbar, belt, the improved power take-off, and hydraulic operation.

You'll like these features: New Custom Power-Trol—an advanced hydraulic system tailored to

meet your exact needs with one or two remote cylinders . . . new position-responsive rockshaft that takes a new Universal 3-Point Hitch for "pick up and go" speed and convenience . . . new Load-and-Depth Control to keep you on the move in changing ground conditions. New Independent Power Take-Off that delivers full engine horsepower independent of transmission clutch and hydraulic system. New Float-Ride Seat that absorbs shocks, helps you stay comfortable.

All these—with many other advanced features—are yours when you choose a new John Deere. Six power sizes, 30 models—good-looking with handsome new color styling, clean, modern lines . . . and John Deere quality and value all the way.

### Quiz

#### for Tractor Owners

Does your present tractor lack modern labor-saving, cost-cutting features? Do frequent breakdowns run up your costs and slow your work? Does your tractor need an overhaul job? New tires? Does it lack power for fast work with big equipment? Are fuel costs per acre much too high? Does a day on the tractor completely tire you out?

If your present tractor is eating up your profits . . . stealing time from productive work . . . putting strain on your health—why not talk to your John Deere dealer? Arrange for a demonstration; drive a new John Deere Tractor yourself. Learn how John Deere's liberal credit plan can make it easier for you to own a modern tractor while it's earning higher profits for you.



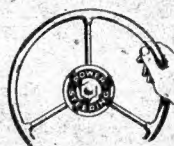
**NOW ON DISPLAY** at Your John Deere Dealer's

**THE 520 SERIES.** Brand-new 3-plow general-purpose tractors. Developed about 36 belt h.p. on gasoline in factory tests. Available with a variety of front-end assemblies to adapt the tractor exactly to your needs.

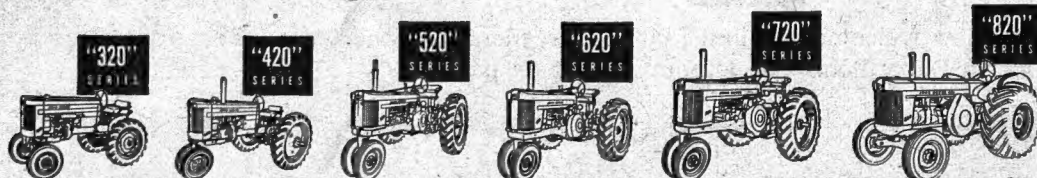
**THE 620 SERIES.** Heavy-duty 4-plow capacity. Developed about 48 belt h.p. on gasoline in factory tests—power plenty to handle big-capacity plows, disk-harrows, cultivators, etc. Standard and general-purpose models.

### ADVANCED Power Steering

. . . factory-engineered in John Deere Tractors . . . takes strain off your muscles every minute you're at the wheel . . . lets you finish a day without tired arms and aching shoulders. Power Steering is available on the tractors described at the left.



**6 Power Sizes... 30 Basic Models**



#### SEND FOR FREE LITERATURE

JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY, Ltd.  
Hamilton • Montreal (Dorval) • Moncton

Send literature on these tractors:

☐ The "520" Series ☐ The "620" Series

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Student ☐

Town \_\_\_\_\_

R.R. \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA